



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



3 3433 07600739 6







NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Superintendent of Public Instruction
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN.
1866.



18th

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Superintendent of Public Instruction

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1866,

JOHN G. McMYNN,

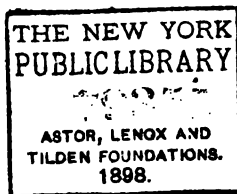
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

MADISON, WIS:

ATWOOD & RUBLEE, STATE PRINTERS, JOURNAL OFFICE.

1867.

DS\



OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

MADISON, December 10, 1866.

To His Excellency, LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,

Governor of Wisconsin :

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the Nineteenth Annual Report from this Department.

I am Sir, very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

JNO. G. McMYNN,

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

REPORT.

To the Legislature :

GENTLEMEN : In conformity with section 67 of the laws relating to common schools, I have the honor to submit the Nineteenth Annual Report of the Department of Public Instruction.

The following statement, compiled from the official reports for the past two years, exhibits the more important facts relating to the Public Schools of the state, and shows at a glance the progress made during the year, ending August 31, 1866 :

Whole number of school districts in 1866,	3,848
do do do 1865,	3,806
Increase in 1866,	42
Whole number of districts reported in 1866,	3,647
do do do 1865,	3,685
Decrease in 1866,	38
Number of parts of districts in 1866,	1,740
do do do 1865,	1,738
Increase in 1866,	2
Number of parts of districts reported in 1866,	1,656
do do do 1865,	1,678
Decrease in 1866,	22
Whole number of children over 4 and under 20 years of age in 1866,	352,004
do do do 1865,	339,024
Increase in 1866,	12,980
Whole number attending school in 1866,	234,265
do do do 1865,	223,067
Increase in 1866,	11,198

Total number of days attendance in 1866,	15,637,529
do do do 1865,	14,681,167
Increase in 1866,	956,362
Per centum of number registered drawing public money in 1866,	.665
do do do do do 1865,	.658
Increase in 1866,	.007
Whole number of schools reported in 1866,	4,612
do do do 1865,	4,579
Increase in 1866,	33
Average number of days schools were taught in 1866,	128
do do do do 1865,	134
Decrease in 1866,	6
Per centum of average number attending of whole number registered in 1866,	.521
do do do do do 1865,	.490
Increase in 1866,	.031
Per centum of average number attending of whole number drawing public money in 1866,	.346
Per centum of average number attending of whole number drawing public money in 1865,	.323
Increase in 1866,	.023
Average cost of tuition per day, including all expenses, in 1866,	7.6 cts.
do do do do 1865,	7.2 cts.
Increase in 1866,	0.4 cts.
Average cost of tuition per month (of 22 days) in 1866,	\$1,672
do do do 1865,	1,584
Increase in 1866,	\$88
Average cost for each scholar registered in 1866,	\$5 08
do do do do 1865,	4 73
Increase in 1866,	35
Average amount expended for each person over 4 and under 20 years of age in 1866,	\$3 38
Average amount expended for each person over 4 and under 20 years of age in 1865,	3 11
Increase in 1866,	27
Whole number of teachers in 1866,	7,879
do do 1865,	7,532
Increase in 1866,	347

Whole number of certificates granted in 1866,	6,114
do do do 1865,	7,082
Decrease in 1866,	968
Number of certificates granted to male teachers in 1866,	1,308
do do do 1865,	2,090
Decrease in 1866,	782
Number of certificates granted to female teachers in 1866,	4,806
do do do 1865,	4,992
Decrease in 1866,	186
Average wages of male teachers in 1866,	\$38.63
do do do 1865,	36.45
Increase in 1866,	\$2.18
Average wages of female teachers in 1866,	\$24.05
do do do 1865,	22.24
Increase in 1866,	\$1.81
Taxes levied for teachers' wages in 1866,	\$557,368.96
do do do 1865,	338,627.76
Increase in 1866,	\$118,741.20
Taxes levied for building and repairing in 1866,	\$216,676.82
do do do 1865,	90,649.84
Increase in 1866,	\$126,026.98
Taxes levied for libraries and apparatus in 1866,	\$6,778.11
do do do 1865,	5,100.19
Increase in 1866,	\$1,677.92
Paid on old indebtedness in 1866,	\$77,068.27
do do 1865,	30,146.32
Increase in 1866,	\$46,916.95
Taxes levied by town meetings in 1866,	\$86,301.50
do do 1865,	61,804.04
Increase in 1866,	\$24,497.46
Taxes levied by boards of supervisors in 1866,	\$131,736.71
do do do 1865,	103,775.44
Increase in 1866,	\$27,961.27
Amount apportioned from income of School Fund in 1866,	\$152,560.80
do do do do 1865,	151,816.34
Increase in 1866,	\$744.46

Money on hand August 31, 1866,.....	\$233,568.80
do do do 1865,.....	179,342.96
Increase August 31, 1866,.....	<u>\$54,225.84</u>
Expended for building and repairing in 1866,.....	\$174,903.97
do do do 1865,.....	86,420.05
Increase in 1866,.....	<u>\$88,483.92</u>
Expended for libraries and apparatus in 1866,.....	\$4,590.97
do do do 1865,.....	6,637.59
Decrease in 1866,.....	<u>\$2,046.62</u>
Expended for salaries of male teachers in 1866,.....	\$229,952.23
do do do 1865,.....	189,614.89
Increase in 1866,.....	<u>\$40,337.34</u>
Expended for salaries of female teachers in 1866,.....	\$416,941.85
do do do 1865,.....	471,257.50
Decrease in 1866,.....	<u>\$54,315.65</u>
Expended for school furniture, records, etc. in 1866,.....	\$12,066.31
do do do 1865,.....	9,915.96
Increase in 1866,.....	<u>\$2,150.35</u>
Whole amount expended for support of public schools in 1866,.....	\$1,075,572.95
do do do do in 1865,.....	913,222.85
Increase in 1866,.....	<u>\$162,350.10</u>

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

While the number of districts in the state is 42 more than in 1865, the number reported is 38 less. The consolidation of districts offsets the number of new districts formed; hence the number organized during the year is probably larger than is indicated by the reports.

The town boards of supervisors very generally seek to unite districts whenever practicable, and thus to promote efficiency and economy in the management of school affairs. There are, however, instances in which the ability to employ a good teacher and to support a good school is sacrificed to the supposed advantage of residing near the school house.

In many of our villages and thickly settled towns a union of districts that would render it possible to grade the schools, would be advantageous. With primary schools conveniently located, and a central school of higher grade established, the benefits of the graded system may be made availa-

ble. Until the adoption of the "Township system of school organization," special legislation must be sought by those localities desirous of securing the benefits resulting from the method of managing schools that has been found so effective in our cities and larger villages.

ATTENDANCE.

The following table shows, (1), the total number of children in the state over four and under twenty years of age; (2), the total number having attended the public schools some portion of the year; (3), the per cent. of attendance as compared with the whole number of school age; and, (4), the average number of days schools have been taught for each year since the present school system went into operation:

YEAR.	Total number of children in the State over four and under twenty years of age.	Total number who attended school some portion of the year.	Average number in school a portion of the time, of each hundred of school age.	Average number of days schools were taught.
1849,.....	70,457	32,147	45	71
1850,.....	92,047	61,507	66.	74
1851,.....	111,431	78,944	70	74
1852,.....	124,783	88,042	71	75
1853,.....	138,279	97,835	69	75
1854,.....	155,125	103,933	65	77
1855,.....	186,960	122,462	64	84
1856,.....	213,886	134,353	64	99
1857,.....	241,545	153,613	60	
1858,.....	264,077	171,885	63	122
1859,.....	278,871	188,477	64	121
1860,.....	288,984	194,357	67	136
1861,.....	299,133	198,443	66	132
1862,.....	308,056	191,366	62	109
1863,.....	320,965	215,163	67	120
1864,.....	329,906	211,119	64	120½
1865,.....	339,024	223,067	66	134½
1866,.....	352,004	234,265	66½	128

If to the number registered as attending the public schools, we add those reported as in attendance at the other schools in the state, we have at least 247,500, which is about 70 per cent. of the whole number over 4 and under 20 years of age.

The number of children less than 4 years of age, who have attended the public schools some portion of the past year, is 2,176 or 9 more than

were reported last year. This fact is creditable to neither the judgment of school officers, nor the humanity of those parents who permit their children to attend school at so early an age. The restraint and routine of the school room are not adapted to the growth of either the body or mind of a child less than six years of age. Listlessness, apathy and disgust are the certain consequences of the parental folly that denies to a child the freedom of movement required by his body, and the variety of objects demanded by his mind. That provision of our State constitution which precludes us from excluding from the public schools children under six years of age, is, in the opinion of most teachers and school officers, unwise and unfortunate.

The number over 20 years of age, attending the public schools is 1818, or 295 more than last year. The subject of evening schools is attracting attention, and deserves the consideration of Boards of Education in our cities. There are many persons so situated in our large towns, as to be unable to attend school during the day, who would gladly avail themselves of evening schools to learn reading, writing and book-keeping, were instruction provided in these important branches. To render these schools useful, and to make them successful, they should be placed in charge of the best teachers, and they should be free.

By the amendment of section 19, of chapter 155 of the General Laws of 1863, five months school is made necessary to entitle a district to share hereafter in the apportionment of the income of the school fund. The wisdom of this provision is generally conceded.

In the following statement are given, (1), the census of 1865 by counties; (2), the number of children reported over four and under twenty years of age; (3), the whole number reported as attending school, and (4), the number for each hundred of school age, who have been registered as attending the public schools some part of the past school year.

COUNTIES.	Census of 1865.	Number of persons over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Number reported as attending school some portion of the year.	Per cent. of No. attending of number of school age.
Adams,	5,698	2,187	1,911	87
Ashland,	256	187	800	1.61
Bayfield,	269	143	52	37
Brown,	15,282	6,725	3,561	53
Buffalo,	6,776	2,445	2,093	81
Burnett,	171	77	41	53
Calumet,	8,638	3,749	2,654	71
Chippewa,	3,278	1,420	880	62
Clark,	1,011	494	278	56
Columbia,	26,112	10,340	8,442	81
Crawford,	11,011	4,307	2,936	68
Dane,	50,192	20,285	13,873	68
Dodge,	46,841	16,961	11,366	67
Door,	3,088	1,162	702	60
Douglas,	532	193	185	96
Dunn,	5,170	2,041	1,482	73
Eau Claire,	5,281	1,944	1,605	83
Fond du Lac,	42,029	17,672	12,140	69
Grant,	33,618	13,884	10,026	72
Green,	20,646	8,319	7,041	85
Green Lake,	12,596	4,781	3,706	77
Iowa,	20,657	9,071	6,769	75
Jackson,	5,631	1,915	1,509	78
Jefferson,	30,597	14,374	7,456	52
Juneau,	10,013	4,180	3,319	79
Kewaunee,	7,039	3,014	1,296	43
Kenosha,	12,676	3,547	2,583	73
La Crosse,	14,834	5,400	3,499	65
La Fayette,	20,358	8,714	6,212	71
Manitowoc,	26,762	11,708	6,821	58
Marathon,	3,678	1,288	950	74
Marquette,	7,327	2,945	2,192	74
Milwaukee,	72,320	27,201	11,584	43
Monroe,	11,652	4,829	3,783	78
Oconto,	4,858	1,718	1,065	62
Outagamie,	11,842	5,329	3,733	70
Ozaukee,	14,882	6,850	3,610	53
Pepin,	3,002	1,339	1,077	71
Pierce,	6,324	2,410	2,042	85
Polk,	1,677	630	604	96

STATEMENT OF CENSUS, &c.—continued.

COUNTIES.	Census of 1865.	Number of persons over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Number reported as attending school some portion of the year.	Per cent. of No. attending of number of school age.
Portage,	8,145	3,297	2,604	79
Racine,	22,886	8,700	5,656	65
Richland,	12,186	5,824	4,323	74
Rock,	36,033	13,862	8,373	64
St. Croix,	7,255	3,228	2,511	78
Sauk,	20,154	8,336	6,318	76
Shawano,	1,368	470	286	61
Sheboygan,	27,671	11,961	7,517	63
Trempealeau,	5,199	2,197	1,465	67
Vernon,	13,644	5,798	4,058	70
Walworth,	25,773	9,646	7,380	76
Washington,	24,019	10,351	5,443	53
Waukesha,	27,029	10,598	7,856	74
Waupaca,	11,208	4,762	3,635	76
Waushara,	9,002	3,968	3,026	76
Winnebago,	29,767	12,580	7,824	62
Wood,	2,965	1,086	870	80
	868,937	352,004	234,265	67

It is obvious that the returns from Ashland county are incorrect, or that a large number comparatively, not residing in the county, have attended the public schools.

The counties showing an attendance of less than 50 per cent. are Kewaunee, and Milwaukee; and those showing an attendance of more than 75 per cent. are Adams, Ashland, Buffalo, Columbia, Douglas, Eau Claire, Green, Green Lake, Jackson, Juneau, Monroe, Pierce, Polk, Portage, St. Croix, Sauk, Walworth, Waupaca, Waushara and Wood.

The number attending private schools, incorporated Academies, Colleges and Universities, and the number receiving instruction in the various benevolent institutions in the state, are nearly as follows:

Number reported attending private schools,	9,959
“ “ “ Academies,	1,645
“ estimated as attending Colleges and Universities,	1,200
“ in the State Reform School,	209
“ in the Soldiers' Orphans' Home,	244
“ in Institute for the Education of the Blind,	54
“ in Institute for the Deaf and Dumb,	104
“ in Orphans Asylum in Milwaukee,	150

Total,

13,565

If this number be added to the number reported as attending the public schools, we have 247,830, with a considerable number unreported, who attend denominational and other private schools. The whole number who have received instruction in the schools of the State during the past year, may be estimated at 250,000. If from the number drawing public money we deduct 20 per cent. for those too young to attend school, or having some good reason for their absence, we find 281,604 who ought to have attended school. It thus appears that there are over 31,000 children in the State whose education is entirely neglected.

If in connection with the non-attendance, we consider the irregular attendance, we discover a state of things that no good citizen can contemplate without deep concern. The regular attendance of the whole number registered in the public schools during 1886, for the average time the schools were in session, would give us 29,915,920 days attendance, but the number reported is 15,637,529 days, showing that for the 128 days, or average time the schools were open, there were in attendance, one day with another, only 52 out of each hundred registered. District boards and other school officers may, by the adoption of suitable rules and regulations for the government of the schools under their charge, do much to prevent irregularity; and county superintendents may, by requiring teachers to make monthly reports, and by creating a proper public opinion, succeed in securing a better attendance than the present year shows; still, the terrible fact that *one half of the children registered during the year are daily absent*, and that *there are at least 30,000 children in the State growing up in ignorance* admonishes us that some power more potent than any yet used must be called into requisition before the evil can be removed.

It is for the Legislature to consider whether our laws can be so modified as to afford a remedy for the great wrong society suffers from this evil. Property pays taxes to build school houses, to employ teachers and to educate all. The reason is that education protects property by preventing crime, but we waste the taxes that are paid to educate the youth of the State, and then impose another tax to punish crimes that proper culture would prevent. The direct results of irregular attendance are scarcely more deplorable than the indirect. It weakens our whole school system. It prevents those attending regularly from making progress in their studies, and it is the never failing source of disorder in schools and of discord in neighborhoods.

TEACHERS.

Of the 6,114 certificates granted during the past year, 65 were *first grade*, 151 *second grade*, and 5,898 *third grade*. The number of first grade certificates is 6 more than last year.

The teachers in most of our city schools are examined by city superintendents, and no report of the grade of certificates granted is made to this office.

The names of those who, during the year ending August 31, 1866, received the highest or *first grade* certificate, on examination in Orthœpy, Orthography, Reading, Penmanship, Intellectual and Written Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Physiology, Physical Geography, Algebra, History of the United States, Natural Philosophy, Geometry, and Theory and Art of Teaching, are as follows :

Names.	Counties.	Names.	Counties.
John Shevlin,.....	Brown county..	L. Marie Hinkley,....	Portage.....
E. J. Wilcox,.....	..do.....	H. W. McIntosh,.....	Racine.....
E. F. Bingham,.....	Columbia.....	Geo. D. Stevens,,....	Richland.....
Keziah C. Wright,....	..do.....	H. W. Glasier,.....	..do.....
Mrs. L. A. Bingham,...	..do.....	T. Maroney,.....	..do.....
Walter De La Matyr,...	Dane.....	F. M. White,.....	St. Croix.....
W. L. R. Haven,.....	..do.....	Mary L. Cox,.....	..do.....
Mrs. E. K. Hooker,....	..do.....	C. F. Viebahn,.....	Sauk.....
Edwin Marsh,.....	Dodge.....	Elbridge D. Jackson,...	..do.....
Chas. L. Morris,.....	..do.....	H. M. Kottinger,....	..do.....
G. B. Goldsmith,.....	..do.....	Stephen Littlefield,...	Sheboygan.....
H. A. Wentz,.....	Dunn.....	Wm. O. Butler,.....	..do.....
Martha Kidder,.....	Eau Claire,....	Eliza Graus,.....	..do.....
Elizabeth Denison,...	..do.....	D. W. Gilfillan,....	Trempealeau....
Emelie M. Gleason,...	Fond du Lac....	Gilbert Shepard,....	..do.....
Annett Wilson,.....	Grant.....	Warren D. Parker,...	Walworth.....
P. H. Philbrick,....	..do.....	O. R. Smith,.....	..do.....
Conrad Matter,.....	Green.....	A. J. Cheney,.....	..do.....
H. W. Lander,.....	Green Lake,....	Lucy J. E. Foote,....	..do.....
H. C. Wood,.....	Juneau.....	R. E. Coughlin,....	Washington....
J. R. Adrian,.....	..do.....	Henry McBride,....	Waukesha.....
Lucius O. Lee,.....	Kenosha.....	Chas. A. Wood,.....	..do.....
William Abern,.....	La Fayette....	Duncan McGregor,...	Waupaca.....
Jas. H. Trowbridge,...	..do.....	T. R. Earle,.....	..do.....
Peter Conlan,.....	Milwaukee....	Catherine P. Ashman,	..do.....
J. B. Fairchild,....	Oconto.....	G. W. Packard,.....	..do.....
D. J. Higgins,.....	Pierce.....	Eliza Bishop,.....	..do.....
Dora Morrison,....	Portage.....	W. Daggett,.....	Winnebago....
Laura V. Alban,....	..do.....	Sam'l. Shaw,.....	..do.....
John Megran,.....	..do.....	W. R. Manning,....	..do.....
Sarah Megran,.....	..do.....	E. S. Welch,.....	..do.....
Letty Megran,.....	..do.....		

Ladies,..... 17

Gentlemen,..... 46

Total,..... 63

TEACHERS' WAGES.

The following table shows (1) the monthly wages of male teachers, (2) the monthly wages of female teachers, and (3) the ratio of the wages of female to the wages of male teachers, for the past eighteen years.

Year.	Male.	Female.	Ratio per cent.
1849.....	\$15 22	\$6 92	45
1850.....	17 14	8 97	52
1851.....	17 15	8 35	48
1852.....	15 83	8 64	54
1853.....	18 17	9 94	50
1854.....	18 75	11 00	60
1855.....	23 10	12 08	52
1856.....	25 38	13 80	54
1857.....	24 60	15 16	62
1858.....	27 02	14 92	55
1859.....	22 93	14 29	63
1860.....	24 20	15 30	63
1861.....	23 01	14 62	63
1862.....	25 82	15 82	61
1863.....	27 11	16 81	62
1864.....	32 39	19 43	60
1865.....	36 45	22 24	61
1866.....	38 63	24 05	62

There is a demand in all parts of the state for teachers who have had the advantages of professional training. Persons qualified to teach are well paid as soon as their fitness becomes known. A necessity, however, exists for permitting those of very limited attainments to teach. Otherwise hundreds of schools would be without teachers. The cause of this is found in the fact, that no facilities for obtaining the training necessary for a teacher have, until recently, existed in our state. The Normal Department of the University and the Normal School at Platteville are doing a small part of much that we hope, ere long, to see accomplished.

The salaries paid in some of the cities of the state, to the principals of high schools, are as follows :

Beloit.....	\$1,600
Fond du Lac.....	1,600
Janesville.....	1,500
Kenosha.....	1,200
Madison.....	1,500
Milwaukee.....	1,200
Oshkosh.....	1,500
Racine.....	1,800
Sheboygan.....	1,200

In many of our villages, teachers, fitted to take charge of graded schools, receive from \$800 to \$1000 per annum. In some of the country districts there is too little importance attached to attainments, tact and experi-

ence, by those who employ teachers; and cheapness is often more carefully considered than qualification. The economy that sacrifices the school for a few dollars, is ill-advised, and the injustice that demands ability, learning and character in a teacher and yet refuses a liberal compensation for them, merits the severest reprobation.

It is, however, proper to remark that some of the best schools in the state may be found in obscure villages or rural districts—schools that in order, discipline and attainments surpass others better known and better appreciated.

SCHOOL TAXES.

The amounts *received* and *expended* for support of public schools, for the year ending August 31, 1866, as compiled from the reports of county superintendents, are as follows :

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Taxes for building and repairing,.....	\$216,676 82	.....
Taxes for teachers' wages,.....	557,368 96	.....
Taxes for apparatus and libraries,.....	6,778 11	.....
Taxes levied by town meetings,.....	86,301 50	.....
Taxes levied by boards of supervisors,.....	131,736 71	.....
Income of the School Fund,.....	143,183 61	.....
From all other sources,.....	113,457 21	.....
For building and repairing,.....	.....	\$174,903 97
For apparatus and libraries,.....	.....	4,590 97
For services of male teachers,.....	.....	229,952 23
For services of female teachers,.....	.....	416,941 85
For old indebtedness,.....	.....	77,063 27
For furniture, registers and records,.....	.....	12,066 31
For all other purposes,.....	.....	160,054 35
	\$1,255,502 92	\$1,075,572 95
Money on hand August 31, 1865,	179,342 96	.....
Money on hand August 31, 1866, .....	.....	233,568 80
		\$1,309,141 75
Error in reports—balance,.....	.....	125,704 13
	\$1,434,845 88	\$1,434,845 88

The reports from the county superintendents of Burnett, Columbia, Juneau and Kenosha counties, and the first district of Milwaukee county, were balanced.

There is general complaint in the reports of county superintendents in regard to the defective and, in many cases, utterly unintelligible, returns made by town clerks respecting the financial condition of the school dis-

tricts of their respective towns. Town clerks complain, and with good reason, of the financial statements furnished to them by district clerks. Unless some means can be devised to ensure more correct reports from school districts, we can scarcely hope that our educational statistics will be more than approximations to the facts, upon a knowledge of which the intelligent and efficient management of our school affairs depends. There is needed a simple and uniform method of keeping school accounts, and this can best be secured by furnishing to each district a register for the school, and record books for the clerk and treasurer, with such instructions as will tend to secure greater accuracy in the keeping of accounts and making reports. The matter is respectfully referred to the Legislature for consideration.

The following statement shows (1) the aggregate valuation of property in the state, from 1854 to 1865 inclusive, (2) the amount raised by tax for the support of public schools, and (3) the tax upon a dollar :

Year.	Aggregate valuation.	Amount raised for pub. schools.	Mills on a dollar.
1854.....	\$64,285,714	\$142,367 02	2.20
1855.....	87,500,000	90,192 57	1.03
1856.....	150,000,000	72,604 88	0.50
1857.....	150,000,000	128,161 04	0.85
1858.....	175,000,000	147,919 56	0.84
1859.....	168,620,233	454,261 42	2.69
1860.....	184,062,536	402,765 23	2.19
1861.....	180,984,354	723,130 25	4.00
1862.....	182,507,222	679,798 94	3.72
1863.....	153,071,773	821,859 78	5.36
1864.....	152,652,752	908,152 04	5.94
1865.....	156,416,297	1,112,319 31	7.11

The reports of amounts raised by tax for the support of public schools previous to 1860 are not reliable.

COST OF INSTRUCTION.

The following statement shows (1) the average tax levied for school purposes for the number of persons drawing public money, (2) the amount expended for each person of school age, including the income of the School Fund, and (3) the amount expended for each scholar in attendance at the public schools for each year since 1849 :

Year.	Average tax per scholar for school purposes.	Am't expended for each scholar of school age.	Am't expended per scholar in attendance.
1849.....	\$1 08	.....	.....
1850.....	1 23	\$1 31	\$1 95
1851.....	1 55	2 05	2 93
1852.....	1 34	1 82	2 56
1853.....	1 25	1 70	2 46
1854.....	1 96	2 68	4 12
1855.....	1 79	2 59	3 98
1856.....	2 13	2 83	4 42
1857.....	2 33	2 99	4 98
1858.....	2 29	3 04	4 82
1859.....	2 33	2 97	4 64
1860.....	2 36	3 00	4 48
1861.....	2 42	2 74	4 21
1862.....	2 31	2 81	4 40
1863.....	2 11	2 55	3 80
1864.....	2 49	2 96	4 62
1865.....	2 65	3 11	4 73
1866.....	2 93	3 38	5 08

SCHOOL HOUSES.

The number of public school houses is 118 more than last year, being 4,456. Of these 410 are built of brick or stone. The number of pupils that can be accommodated is 247,950. The number of buildings reported with outhouses in good condition is 1,626; 629 are without blackboards, and 3,736 are not furnished with outline maps.

The cash value of school houses is.....\$1,763,916 67
 The cash value of sites is..... 277,727 30

Total value of school houses and sites,.....\$2,041,643 97

The cities and towns of the state having school houses, valued each at \$10,000 or more, are as follows : Beloit, Delavan, Fond du Lac, Horicon, Janesville, Kenosha, Madison, Milwaukee, Mineral Point, Platteville, Racine and Watertown. .

During the past year there has been expended for building and repairing, the sum of \$174,903.04, a sum sufficient to show an intelligent appreciation of the importance of suitable school accommodations. In many of our villages and cities buildings have been erected that reflect great credit not only upon the communities that have built them, but upon the state at large. There are school houses now to be found in Wisconsin, that in their construction, arrangement, style and furnishing would not suffer by comparison with the best in older and wealthier states. The progress, in this respect, made during the past few years, is a source of deep satisfaction to every friend of general education. An elegant school house, conveniently arranged and tastefully furnished exerts a beneficial influence upon all classes of the community. It is both an effect and a cause of intelligence and refinement.

The utter unfitness of some of the school houses in the state for the purpose for which they are designed, and this too in districts entirely able to provide suitable school buildings, suggests the propriety of such legislative action as will secure to the children residing in such districts the means of education. Were town boards of supervisors required, on complaint made to them by the county superintendent, of the unfitness or lack of school accommodations in any district, to examine and decide as to the ground of such complaint, and the ability of the district to provide the necessary buildings for a good school; and were said boards authorized, in the exercise of a sound discretion, to levy, collect, and expend a reasonable tax for building a school house or for repairing the same, it is believed that such a law would be beneficial to the districts thus taxed, and approved by the people of the state.

The poorest school houses are not generally found in the districts possessing least ability to build better ones. They are evidences of selfishness or ignorance wherever they are found; hence a law of the kind indicated could not be regarded as oppressive.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The following statement is compiled from the reports of the present year :

Whole number of private schools,.....	319
Number of teachers engaged in such schools,.....	390
Number of pupils registered,.....	9,760
Average number in daily attendance,.....	7,692

There is reason to believe that there are more of this class of schools than the returns show, and that county superintendents find it difficult to obtain information concerning them.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

The following statement in regard to school district libraries will show that under existing arrangements very little is done to procure libraries where they are wanting, or to increase them where they exist.

No. of volumes added during the year.....	926
Amount expended for libraries during the year.....	\$1,149 09.
Whole number of volumes in the district libraries.....	26,667
Cash value of school district libraries.....	\$21,893

The law now authorizes districts to raise a tax of fifty dollars for library purposes at each annual meeting; but the above abstract of reports indicates that comparatively few districts avail themselves of the provision.

No argument is needed to convince the Legislature, that the establishment and support of libraries adapted to the wants of the people, is demanded by weighty considerations. Our state constitution recognizes libraries as a part of our common school system. Section 2, article X, provides that the income of the school fund "shall be exclusively applied to the following objects, to-wit

1. To the support and maintenance of common schools in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus therefor."
2. The residue shall be appropriated to the support and maintenance of academies and normal schools and suitable libraries and apparatus therefor."

By act of Legislature approved March 21, 1859, it was provided that "Ten per cent of the school fund income subject to apportionment in the year 1860, and annually thereafter, together with the proceeds of a special state tax of one-tenth of one mill on the dollar valuation, shall be, and hereby are set apart for the purpose of establishing and replenishing town school libraries, the books for which shall be purchased by public authority, and distributed in some just proportion among the towns and cities of the state.

The legislature having made no provision in the act, raising the fund, for its expenditure, it was allowed to accumulate until it amounted to \$88,784.78, of which \$35,418.08 was derived from the income of the school fund, and \$53,366.70 from the tax of one-tenth of a mill on the dollar valuation of the property of the State.

In the annual report from this department in 1861, Hon. J. L. Pickard, Superintendent of Public Instruction says: "I regret that no provision has as yet been made for the distribution of the township library fund. I deem the principle a good one, and one well calculated to advance the educational interests of the state. Owing to the peculiar circum-

stances into which we have been forced by the Southern rebellion, and the consequent demands upon our state for means to prosecute the war, I deem it my duty to advise the suspension of the operation of the law, creating this fund, for a term of three or five years. I would also recommend that so much of the fund as has arisen from the diversion of the ten per cent. of the school fund income, be restored to that income for apportionment; and I would further recommend that so much of the fund as has been produced by the 1-10 of a mill, state tax, be set aside as a permanent library fund, and that for three or five years, the fund so set aside, be invested in state bonds. By this means the state will find a slight temporary relief, and the fund, so cheerfully paid for educational purposes, will be eventually devoted to the purpose for which it was raised."

The legislature instead of endorsing by its action the recommendation of Superintendent Pickard, the wisdom of which, considering the circumstances under which it was made, will not be questioned, repealed the law creating the fund and returned to the general fund of the State the sum of \$53,366.70 and to the income of the school fund the balance, which had been pledged, to establish township libraries.

It seems to be proper to consider at the present time, whether the interests of the state would not be promoted by carrying out, by appropriate legislation, the project that was defeated by the repeal of chapter two hundred and ten of the general laws of 1859. It is believed that an act, appropriating, from the general fund, the amount of the 1-10th mill tax, for founding township libraries, would be regarded by the people as a measure calculated to promote the best interests of the State. It would not be desirable that the whole amount should be used in a single year, and it might be sound policy to use the fund in such a manner as to encourage that local effort that it is always wise to secure.

An act of this kind should provide for the appointment of a State Board of Library Commissioners, to consist of men whose position and character should furnish a guarantee that that the books selected would in all respects be suitable, and that the interests of the people would, in the purchase and distribution of the same, be carefully regarded. It should also provide for library committees in the towns and cities of the state, who should have the custody and control of the town libraries, under such regulations as would secure the preservation of the books, and afford facilities for their use to the people of the several school districts.

The attention of the Legislature is respectfully called to this subject, with

a strong hope, that a measure fraught with so much good, may receive a favorable consideration.

SCHOOL FUND.

The School Fund consists of :

1. The proceeds of all lands granted by the United States for the support of public schools.
2. All moneys accruing from forfeiture or escheat.
3. All moneys paid for redemption from military duty.
4. The clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws.
5. The five per centum of the net proceeds of the public lands.

The amount of productive school fund on the 30th day of September, 1866, was as follows :

Amount due on certificates of sales,.....	\$554,350 74
Amount due on mortgages,.....	192,641 43
Certificates of State indebtedness,.....	1,394,900 00
Due from the State on account of five per centum fund,.....	101,262 33

Total productive fund,.....\$2,243,154 50

The amount belonging to the productive portion of the School Fund, September 30, 1865, was as follows :

Amount due on certificates of sales,.....	\$675,037 11
Amount due on mortgages,.....	289,122 75
Certificates of State indebtedness,.....	897,000 00
State Bonds,.....	103,700 00

Total,.....\$1,964,859 86

There is a decrease in the amount due on certificates of sales of \$120,-686.37, and in the amount due on mortgages of \$96,481.32, making the sum of \$217,167.69. The state bonds reported in 1865 as a part of the School Fund have been canceled, and are now represented by certificates of state indebtedness. The amount of these bonds being added to the foregoing items, we have \$320,867.67, as the decrease in certificates of sales, mortgages and state bonds.

On the other hand, there is an increase in certificates of state indebtedness of \$497,900.00, showing an increase in the productive school fund during the year, as reported by the Secretary of State, of \$177,032.31. The sources of this increase do not appear in the account of receipts and disbursements as published from year to year. It would seem desirable to have an annual statement in the report of the Secretary of State, showing the items that go to increase or diminish the school fund, in order that the *causes for its increase or diminution* may be easily understood.

The receipts and disbursements of the School Fund as given in the State Treasurer's report, for the fiscal year ending September 30th 1866, were as follows :

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Balance in the Fund Oct. 1, 1865.....	\$10,465 05	.....
Payments on lands and loans,.....	295,369 39	.....
Taxes on School Land,.....	21,363 50	.....
Penalty for nonpayment of int. and adv.,.....	2,148 83	.....
Fines received from counties,.....	2,139 16	.....
United States on sale of lands,.....	7,693 18	.....
Trespass penalty on timber lands,.....	308 38	.....
Sale of effects of unknown person found dead. in Mississippi river,.....	390 00	.....
Invested in Wisconsin bonds,.....		\$293,700 00
Invested in certificate of indebtedness No. 7, act of Legislature April 10, 1865,.....		100,000 00
Delinquent taxes paid to counties,.....		22,827 45
Purchase of forfeited mortgage,.....		500 00
Refunded payments,.....		2,615 02
Transfer to General Fund, discount on bonds, ....do.... Normal School Fund,		500 00
....do....do.....		326 00
....do....University Fund,.....		92 27
Overpayment,.....	80,703 25	20 00
	\$420,580 74	\$420,580 74

If to the productive School Fund be added one fourth of the productive Normal School Fund, the income from which is annually apportioned with the income of the School Fund, the amount of the fund, interest on which at 7 per cent. will be apportioned next June, is \$2,392,904 48, consisting of :

1. Amount due on certificates of sales,.....	\$554,350 74
2. Amount due on mortgages,.....	192,641 53
3. Amount due on certificates of state indebtedness,.....	1,394,900 00
4. Amount due school fund on account of five per cent. fund,.....	101,262 33
5. One-fourth of Normal School fund,.....	149,749 98
	\$2,392,904 48

This is \$279,398 16 more than the amount reported from this department in 1865.

The School Fund, as reported by the Superintendents of Public Instruction for the past eighteen years, is as follows :

1849,.....	\$8,500 00
1850,.....	538,094 41
1851,.....	765,109 49
1852,.....	819,200 50
1853,.....	1,141,804 28

1854,.....	1,670,258 77
1855,.....	1,897,269 30
1856,.....	1,859,242 82
1857,.....	2,007,944 15
1858,.....	2,845,846 34
1859,.....	2,786,767 03
1860,.....	2,339,694 49
1861,.....	2,458,351 49
1862,.....	2,219,905 59
1863,.....	2,262,466 15
1864,.....	2,118,423 56
1865,.....	2,113,506 32
1866,.....	2,392,904 48

It appears from the report of the State Treasurer that the amount of state bonds outstanding is \$440,100. The amount due the state on account of loans to individuals, is as follows :

School fund,.....	\$746,992 17
University fund,.....	59,230 70
Normal School fund,.....	252,999 92
Agricultural College fund,.....	2,995 50

Total certificates of sales and mortgages,..... \$1,064,218 29

The amount paid into the state treasury, on account of lands and loans, during the year ending September 30, 1866, was, as appears from the report of the State Treasurer, as follows :

School fund payments on lands and loans.....	\$295,369 39
University fund do do do	50,938 68
Normal School, fund do do	77,308 60
Agricultural College lands, do do	2,995 50
Total,.....	\$326,612 17

Considering the fact that a sum sufficient to take up the \$440,100 of state bonds will probably be paid in within two years, it would seem to be proper for the Legislature to determine the policy of the state in reference to the management of its trust funds. There is now no provision for investing these funds in any public securities other than bonds of this state issued for war purposes.

The magnitude of the interests involved in the proper management of our educational trust funds cannot fail to be appreciated by the Legislature, and a reasonable forecast requires that every security that appropriate legislation can afford, should be adopted, to ensure the prompt payment and apportionment of the income of these funds. Whether such security can be found without an amendment to our state constitution is worthy of careful consideration.

The non-productive portion of the school fund, consisting of 16th sec-

tion lands and the 500,000 acre tract, was, on the 30th of September, 1866, as follows :

State lands forfeited,.....	360,634	87-100 acres.
State lands unsold,.....	102,789	6-100 "
State lands never offered,.....	40	"

Total number of acres,..... 463,463 93-100 acres.

The number of acres forfeited during the year ending Sept. 30, 1865, 25,740 65-100
 The number of acres forfeited during the year ending Sept. 30, 1866, 28,516 42-100

Increase in 1866,..... 2,775 77-100

The dues on forfeited mortgaged lands, Sept. 30, 1865, were..... \$144,758 98
 The dues on forfeited mortgaged lands, Sept. 30, 1866, were..... \$149,256 15

Increase in 1866,..... \$4,497 17

SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

The amount of income of the School Fund in the State Treasury, and subject to apportionment, on the 10th day of June, 1866, as certified by the State Treasurer, was \$152,560.80. This amount was apportioned by the Superintendent of Public Instruction among the towns and cities of the state, and the apportionment was certified to the Secretary of State on the 20th day of June, as required by Section 1 of Chapter 4 of the General Laws of 1866.

The apportionment was 45 cents per scholar. A statement in detail will be found in the appendix ; table No. 1.

The apportionments from 1849 to 1866, inclusive, are shown by the following statement :

Years.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
1849.....	70,457	
1850.....	92,047	3 8-10 cents per scholar.
1851.....	111,481	50.....do.....
1852.....	124,783	48.....do.....
1853.....	138,279	45.....do.....
1854.....	155,125	72.....do.....
1855.....	186,960	80 5-10.....do.....
1856.....	213,886	70.....do.....
1857.....	241,545	66.....do.....
1858.....	264,977	75.....do.....
1859.....	278,871	64.....do.....
1860.....	288,984	64.....do.....
1861.....	299,782	32.....do.....
1862.....	308,656	50.....do.....
1863.....	320,965	44.....do.....
1864.....	329,906	47.....do.....
1865.....	339,024	46.....do.....
1866.....	352,004	45.....do.....

The apportionment for each year is made upon the returns of the preceding year ; hence the amount apportioned for any year will be found by multiplying the number of children reported the preceding year by the number of cents per scholar apportioned that year.

Hereafter all expenses incurred by the state for the care and management of the trust funds and all expenses incurred on account of the income of said funds, are to be paid from the general fund, as provided by Chapter 56 of the General Laws of 1866, which act went into effect on the 1st day of last July.

The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the School Fund Income for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1866 :

	Receipts.	Disbursem'ts.
Interest.....	\$165,699 71	.....
Trespass.....	852 88	.....
Sale of Webster's Dictionaries.....	12 50	.....
Sale of timber.....	623 00	.....
Sale of bark.....	21 00	.....
L. Olcott, overpayment refunded.....	1 25	.....
E. Salomon, attorney's fees refunded.....	54 45	.....
Transferred from Normal School Fund Income.....	13,254 87	.....
..... do..... University..... do.....	1,600 00	.....
	\$182,119 64	
Apportionment by State Sup't.....		\$152,560 80
Atwood & Rublee, advertising.....		30 85
Ashton & Relf..... do.....		14 50
L. E. Amidon, clerk protecting lands.....		52 92
Brannan & Turner, advertising.....		26 26
Bliss & Son..... do.....		36 49
Brainard & Watrous .. do.....		17 00
Brackett & Knapp..... do.....		15 50
H. Borchsenius, clerk land department.....		800 00
James A. Bate, chief clerk land department.....		1,350 00
Brown & Smethurst, advertising.....		25 57
J. R. Bohan..... do.....		25 35
A. O. Brown..... do.....		16 16
W. C. Bradley, clerk treasurer's office.....		225 00
J. W. Brundage, advertising.....		13 60
James M. Bull, clerk secretary's office.....		550 00
J. F. Bryant, clerk protecting lands.....		120 75
C. S. Boardman..... do.....		31 25
H. Beckwith..... do.....		9 88
Conery & Stout, advertising.....		5 50
J. C. Cover..... do.....		10 50
E. C. Carr, clerk land department.....		51 00
H. S. Clapp, clerk protecting lands.....		100 00
B. F. Cram, clerk land department.....		515 32
Edward Decker, advertising.....		19 21
Duncan & Dickenson .. do.....		6 50

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—continued.

	Receipts.	Disbursem'ts.
W. H. Davenport, clerk protecting lands.....		\$26 18
D. Dunwiddie,.....do.....		7 05
E. C. DeMoe, clerk land department.....		441 22
W. H. Farnham, advertising.....		86 50
S. S. Fifield,.....do.....		14 10
K. J. Fleischer, clerk treasurer's office.....		225 00
C. M. Foresman, clerk land department.....		500 00
Geo. R. Frank, clerk protecting lands.....		108 62
Gary & Davis, advertising.....		19 45
G. W. Gates, clerk protecting lands.....		42 83
T. W. Gibbs, clerk land department.....		500 00
J. P. Hume, advertising.....		21 11
William Hill,.....do.....		30 60
High & Booth,.....do.....		2 32
C. S. Hart,.....do.....		12 00
J. Harris, advertising,.....		6 50
J. J. Hawley, clerk land department.....		143 32
R. S. Hall, clerk protecting lands.....		120 27
C. C. Hood, clerk land department.....		220 18
J. E. Ingraham, advertising.....		2 00
Iberg & Hunner,.....do.....		29 60
C. B. Jackson, clerk protecting lands.....		9 63
Knapp, Stout & Co., advertising.....		4 50
Abel Keyes, clerk protecting lands.....		227 89
Frank Leland, advertising.....		38 42
Richard Lester, clerk secretary's office.....		450 00
H. S. Marsh, clerk treasurer's office.....		209 00
W. J. Martin, advertising.....		20 00
W. S. Monroe,.....do.....		12 39
A. Menges, clerk treasurer's office.....		150 00
W. H. Miller,.....do.....do.....		250 00
Dan Malbon, clerk protecting lands.....		647 46
E. S. McBride, clerk land office.....		500 00
A. J. Manly, advertising.....		3 50
D. L. Noggle, clerk land office.....		450 00
W. J. Park, printing.....		709 98
Pease & Goodell, advertising.....		23 83
S. W. Pierce,.....do.....		21 84
Priest & Nelson,.....do.....		5 30
Arnold Petty, clerk protecting lands.....		23 50
J. B. Redfield, advertising.....		22 00
Rusk, Priest & Nelson, advertising.....		58 00
Robinson & Bro.,.....do.....		26 50
Reed & Hughs,.....do.....		10 37
E. D. Ross,.....do.....		38 10
Rockwell & Upham,.....do.....		24 50
H. N. Ross,.....do.....		24 67
C. E. & L. C. Redfield,.....do.....		17 00
D. Rowe, clerk treasurer's office.....		200 00
James Ross, clerk land department.....		184 00
O. B. Smith & Co., advertising.....		31 28
Scheoff, Winegar, & Co., do.....		14 10
A. C. Sanford,.....do.....		21 06
Seymour & Elwell,.....do.....		35 54
E. Stafford,.....do.....		18 50

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—continued.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
J. B. & H. M. Stocking, .do.....		\$8 50
J. B. Stocking, .do.....		17 00
A. J. Smith, .do.....		28 90
Edward Salomon, attorney fees.....		1,398 40
A. C. Stuntz, clerk protecting lands.....		130 80
Adolph Sorenson, .do.....		195 13
D. H. Tullis, clerk secretary's office.....		150 00
Terry & Arnold, advertising.....		16 84
L. A. Taylor, .do.....		28 00
John Turner, .do.....		28 10
H. A. Taylor & Co., .do.....		73 22
Thomas & Roberts, .do.....		13 60
G. Van Waters, .do.....		2 50
J. H. Waggoner, .do.....		22 00
L. B. Wright, .do.....		36 31
C. D. Waldo, .do.....		23 00
T. H. Walker, clerk protecting lands.....		15 00
E. Walber, clerk land department.....		134 00
Refunded.....		13,910 26
Transferred to Normal School Fund Income.....		196 25
.....do..... University.....do.....		7 94
Balance September 30, 1885.....	\$182,119 64	\$180,049 75
.....do..... 1886.....	407 94	2,477 83
	\$182,527 58	\$182,527 58

If from the amount of disbursements, as given in the foregoing statement we deduct the annual apportionment, the sums refunded on account of interest, and transferred to the income of other funds, we find \$13,-374 60 paid from the income of the school fund for expenses incurred previous to July 1st, 1866 on account of care and management of the fund. This is about \$1,000 more than the amount paid for the management of the fund for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1865. The increased expense in 1866 includes some payments for clerk hire which belonged properly to 1865, and nearly \$1,400 for attorney's fees, that will, it is expected, be collected and returned to the income at some future time.

The Legislature, at its last session in relieving the trust funds from charges for their care and management, recognized a specific requirement of the State Constitution, and manifested an intelligent interest in the prosperity of the public schools. However, while abandoning a policy that no one attempted to defend, they made no provision for returning to the income of the school fund the amounts that, year by year, have been taken from it contrary to sound policy and the Constitution of the State. Jus-

tice demands that every dollar taken from the school fund income for any other purposes than those specified in section 2 article X of the Constitution, should be refunded. There are sound reasons of public policy for such a step, that will readily occur to those who realize the importance of our system of public schools. In all legislation affecting our educational institutions, the largest liberality is the wisest statesmanship. With a population rapidly increasing, and a school fund that has nearly reached its limit; with a large territory yet to be settled by those who are not instructed in our language or laws, we cannot afford to do or suffer to be done anything that shall retard or hinder the development of our system of common schools.

The attention of the Legislature is earnestly called to this subject.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCY.

The improvement in methods of instruction that may be noticed in many of the schools of the state, is mainly due to the efficient efforts of county superintendents. These officers have generally co-operated with this department in all measures calculated to advance the interests of education.

In the few cases where dissatisfaction exists in regard to the manner in which the duties of the office have been discharged, it will be found that there has been less care exercised in the selection of officers than the importance of the office demands. The system ought not to be condemned on account of mistakes made by those who administer it. It cannot be denied, that in a few instances, the persons selected as county superintendents have shown little interest in the position, or fitness for it; but in every county in the state men may be found, if they are sought, who will do their duty intelligently, unselfishly and efficiently. It may be that these men cannot always be found at a political caucus, but this ought not to be an insurmountable objection to their nomination or election.

The salaries at present paid to these officers, are with a few exceptions, too small to secure the talent and ability which they ought to possess. As the minimum salary fixed by the legislature has great influence in determining the amount actually paid, and as the law limiting the compensation of these officers was passed six years ago, a change of the law so as to encourage the payment of larger salaries, and to provide for the printing, etc., necessary to a proper discharge of the duties of the office, is recommended.

It would also seem to be proper, that the county superintendent should have an office room furnished him at the county seat, where the records of his office shall be kept, and where he may be found at convenient times by those who have business to do with him.

The following is a list of the names of County Superintendents of Schools in office on the 1st day of January, 1867 :

County.	Name.	Postoffice.	Salary.
Adams,.....	William Risk,.....	Easton,.....	\$ 350
Ashland,.....	James A. Wilson,.....	Odanah,.....	
Bayfield,.....	O. K. Hall,.....	Bayfield,.....	
Brown,.....	Edward Hicks,.....	Green Bay,.....	600
Buffalo,.....	James Imrie,.....	Maxville,.....	480
Burnett,.....	G. W. Forsell,.....	Wood River,.....	15
Calumet,.....	Ira S. Graves,.....	Gravesville,.....	475
Chippewa,.....	Rodman Palmer,.....	Chippewa Falls,.....	250
Clark,.....	John S. Dore,.....	Neillsville,.....	
Columbia,.....	D. W. Rosenkrans,.....	Columbus,.....	1,000
Crawford,.....	P. I. Adams,.....	Prairie du Chien,.....	700
Dane, 1st district,.....	O. O. Stearns,.....	Leeds, Columbia Co.,...	750
Dane, 2d district,.....	N. E. Goldthwait,.....	Mazomanie,.....	750
Dodge, 1st district,.....	Charles Allen,.....	Mayville,.....	600
Dodge, 2d district,.....	Lorenzo Merrill,.....	Burnett,.....	600
Door,.....	William H. Warren,.....	Sturgeon Bay,.....	350
Douglas,.....	Irwin W. Gates,.....	Superior,.....	25
Dunn,.....	Carroll Lucas,.....	Waneka,.....	700
Eau Claire,.....	A. Kidder,.....	West Eau Claire,.....	600
Fond du Lac,.....	I. N. Cundall,.....	Rosendale,.....	1,500
Grant,.....	D. Gray Purman,.....	Lancaster,.....	800
Green,.....	W. C. Green,.....	Monroe,.....	800
Green Lake,.....	A. A. Spencer,.....	Berlin,.....	400
Iowa,.....	Samuel Parks,.....	Avoca,.....	700
Jackson,.....	J. A. Watrous,.....	Black River Falls,.....	250
Jefferson,.....	Geo. W. Bird,.....	Jefferson,.....	800
Juneau,.....	George P. Kenyon,.....	New Lisbon,.....	400
Kenosha,.....	L. W. Briggs,.....	Kenosha,.....	500
Kewaunee,.....	Lyman Walker,.....	Kewaunee,.....	300
La Crosse,.....	J. E. Atwater,.....	La Crosse,.....	650
La Fayette,.....	Chas. B. Jennings,.....	Darlington,.....	
Manitowoc,.....	Jere Crowley,.....	Manitowoc,.....	800
Marathon,.....	J. Jacob Hoffman,.....	Wausau,.....	300
Marquette,.....	H. S. Miller,.....	Harrisville,.....	450
Milwaukee, 1st district,.....	James F. Devine,.....	Lamberton, Racine Co.,	500
Milwaukee, 2d district,.....	Anson W. Buttle,.....	Good Hope,.....	250
Monroe,.....	C. W. Kellogg,.....	Tomah,.....	500
Oconto,.....	John Fairchild,.....	Marinette,.....	550
Outagamie,.....	John Stephens,.....	Appleton,.....	400
Ozaukee,.....	P. K. Gannon,.....	Cedarburg,.....	600
Pepin,.....	J. K. Hanan,.....	Durand,.....	150
Pierce,.....	Daniel Thurston,.....	Beldenville,.....	400
Polk,.....	R. H. Clark,.....	Falls St. Croix,.....	200
Portage,.....	W. R. Alban,.....	Plover,.....	550
Racine,.....	L. D. Coombs,.....	Rochester,.....	800
Richland,.....	George D. Stevens,.....	Richland Center,.....	500
Rock, 1st district,.....	J. I. Foot,.....	Footville,.....	600
Rock, 2d district,.....	C. Mortimer Treat,.....	Clinton,.....	600
St. Croix,.....	A. H. Weld,.....	River Falls, Pierce Co.,	550
Sauk,.....	Robert B. Crandall,.....	Baraboo,.....	750
Shawano,.....	A. P. Knapp,.....	Shawano,.....	200

Names of County Superintendents of Schools—continued.

County.	Name.	Postoffice.	Salary.
Sheboygan,.....	Edward Dreury,.....	Plymouth,.....	800
Trempealeau,.....	S. S. Luce,.....	Galesville,.....	450
Vernon,.....	Hartwell Allen,.....	Viroqua,.....	550
Walworth,.....	Orville T. Bright,.....	Elkhorn,.....	750
Washington,.....	Frederick Regenfuss,...	West Bend,.....	1,000
Waukesha,.....	Isaac N. Stewart,.....	Waukesha,.....	800
Waupaca,.....	E. G. Furlong,.....	Rural,.....	500
Waushara,.....	John Austin,.....	Berlin, Green Lake Co.,	
Winnebago,.....	J. E. Munger,.....	Oshkosh,.....	600
Wood,.....	James W. Harris,.....	Grand Rapids,.....	300

A meeting of County and City Superintendents was held at Portage City, August 29th, 1866. The following is a condensed report of the proceedings. The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M. Supt. Cundall moved that Mr. McMynn be the permanent chairman, which was carried. Supt. Stewart, of Waukesha, was then elected secretary, and Supt. Rosenkrans, of Columbia, assistant secretary. On motion, the secretaries were constituted a financial committee. The chairman then addressed the Convention as follows :

GENTLEMEN:—The number of County Superintendents here assembled, is a guarantee, that the great interest they are appointed to guard, is receiving attention, and we may hope that by a comparison of views and an interchange of opinions, we may render our official action beneficial to the people.

We could scarcely desire to see perfect uniformity of action. Our social condition does not demand, and will not tolerate a system that is perfectly mechanical. Whatever plans we may devise, or whatever method we may pursue, there must be left room for the play of conflicting opinions, and individual characteristics. With us, government is made for the people and *by* the people. It is the instrument with which they accomplish their will. It must always be subordinate to the happiness of those who create it. We should keep in sight the actual condition of the community for which we legislate, for laws adapted to one people and a particular time, are quite unfitted to another people and a different time.

In general, the more comprehensive and complete we render our methods, the greater the number of exceptions that fall under them, hence the necessity for prudence, skill and charity, in the administration of educational affairs.

There are various topics, exciting more or less interest at this time, that will naturally claim your attention. Some are of special importance to us as citizens and school officers of this State, and others are more general in their nature. Among the subjects of special interest to those here assembled, may be mentioned :

1. *School Statistics and Records.*—The necessity for uniformity, correctness and promptness, in the collection of statistics, is obvious to all. But this, under existing circumstances, is unattained, and perhaps unattainable. The starting point is the school. If the teacher's register is not adapted to the purpose for which it is designed, our statistics are unreliable and comparatively useless. Among the subjects, then, deserving your consideration, will be found school records, and particularly the *teacher's register*. In connection with this subject may be considered the propriety of having the state furnish all blanks used by school officers and teachers in the discharge of their official duties.

2. *A System of monthly reports complete*, extending from the teacher to the State Superintendent, through the County Superintendent, is very desirable, but not yet

perhaps attainable. The publication of an abstract of such reports for each county, by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, would exert a powerful influence on our educational interests.

3. *The Examination of Teachers.*—Heretofore, this examination has been principally a written one, and conducted by the County Superintendent alone. It may be proper to consider whether it may not be somewhat popularized. If it should be made to partake more of an oral character, and the Superintendent should associate with him, those who are fitted by character and attainments, in conducting it, there would obviously arise certain advantages that are not now in all cases secured. The method of conducting that part of the examination relating to "Theory and Practice of teaching," a subject now embraced in the requirements of a third grade certificate, is deserving of attention at this time.

4. *The Means of Interesting the People in Education.*—That a greater interest in our schools is now felt than ever before, will not, perhaps, be doubted, but much of this interest is unintelligent. The feeling is right, but it must be guided by reason and the results of experience. The distribution of circulars and educational tracts, the judicious use of the newspapers, and addresses to the people from time to time, are the well tried and efficient agencies that should be used with tenfold vigor in time to come.

6. *A Course of Study for our Common Schools.*—Some uniformity in the studies pursued, is practicable and very desirable. The amount and kind of oral instruction to be given, the subjects that should be studied, the relative importance of the different branches, and the period when scholars can profitably commence the study of the different branches of the school course, these are all of more or less importance, and deserve your consideration.

Among the subjects of a more general character may be mentioned :

1. *The Qualifications that should be possessed in order to secure admission to our Normal Schools.*—It is the intention of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, to open the school located at Platteville, immediately. It is, doubtless, their desire to extend the benefits of this, and the other schools they have established, as widely as possible. To prevent these schools from becoming academies instead of training-schools for teachers, will require care in their management. The influence that these schools shall exert, and the good they shall accomplish, will very much depend upon the sympathy you extend toward them, and the confidence you feel in them. Such suggestions in regard to their management, organization and scope, as your observation and experience fit you to make, would exert an influence on the action of the board controlling these institutions, favorable to the interests of our public schools.

In connection with these schools, it is believed there may be held institutes from time to time, that shall tell favorably upon the character and attainments of our teachers, and it is believed that the legislature could, with great propriety, authorize the annual expenditure of a portion of the income of the normal school fund, in holding teachers' institutes until such time as schools are established in sufficient number to do the work, that for some time to come, the institute alone can perform.

2. *A more Economical and Efficient System for the Management of our Public Schools.* With little or no provision made for the education of those who need instruction beyond the studies merely elementary, the inquiry naturally arises, whether some change in our system that shall secure gradation and a more extended course of study for our country towns, may not be secured. This has been proposed in what is known as the township system. The subject is one deserving of attention.

3. *Greater Attendance at school.*—You need not to be reminded that thousands of our youth are growing up vicious and ignorant. How far laws may be made to aid us in removing an evil that is threatening the public weal, is a matter of practical importance. You understand the temper of the people and nature of our institutions, and your opinion as to the practicability of legislation in connection with this matter, should and would have great weight.

There are other subjects that will suggest themselves for your consideration. We have much to encourage us at this time. The public mind is receptive. Recent legislative action in this state has drawn toward us the attention of the whole country.

The development of our normal school system must result in great good to all our educational interests. The reorganization of our state university, it is hoped, will

secure the benefits that such an institution ought to confer upon the people. Our high schools, academies and colleges are making progress, and our educational future is more hopeful than ever before.

Superintendent Alban suggested the appointment of a committee to whom should be referred the chairman's address, letters from the various superintendents, and general business, with instructions to report the assignment of the different subjects to suitable committees. Superintendent Rosenkrans moved the appointment of such committee. Carried; and the chair named Superintendents Rosenkrans, Cundall, Alban, Stearns and Hoffman, as such committee. The reading of letters from superintendents in the hands of the chairman was called for. A number of letters were read, embodying valuable suggestions and recommendations. The convention then took a recess.

Convention was called to order. Superintendent Rosenkrans, from the business committee, reported the following partial assignment of subjects: On examination of teachers, Superintendent Hooker, and Prof. C. H. Allen of the normal school; on compensation of county superintendents, Superintendents Alban and Harris; on school houses and appendages, Superintendent Rosenkrans and Prof. C. H. Allen; on means of interesting the people, Superintendents Cundall and Hooker; on course of study for common schools, Prof. C. H. Allen and Superintendent Graves; on Saturday schools and the school month, Superintendents Palmer and Stearns.

Superintendent McMynn then answered several questions which had been submitted to him. Adjourned till half-past two P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention called to order by the chairman. Roll was called. The State Superintendent answered several further questions proposed by superintendents. The general business committee then completed their report as follows:

On school legislation, Superintendents Rosenkrans and Cundall; on teachers' certificates, Superintendents Bright and Crandall; on support of teachers' institutes, Superintendents McMynn and Hooker; on increased attendance of scholars, Superintendents Hoffman and Stearns.

Report adopted.

Superintendent STEARNS submitted a report of the committee on Saturday schools and the school month, as follows:

SCHOOLS ON SATURDAYS, ETC.

Your committee are of the opinion that schools on Saturdays should be discontinued, for the following reasons:

1st. Scholars need one day in the week to make preparations for their attendance during the remainder of the week.

2d. This arrangement would make the attendance more uniform and regular.

3d. The vacation of a day from the duties of the school room in each week, will be for the advantage of the pupils as respects their progress in their studies.

The school month should, we think, be made to consist of twenty days, and teachers ought to be prohibited from making up lost time on Saturdays.

O. O. STEARNS,
RODMAN PALMER.
Committee.

After discussion the report was adopted as the opinion of the convention. Superintendent ALBAN, from committee on compensation of county superintendents, submitted the following report:

COMPENSATION OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS

Your committee, to whom was referred the compensation of county superintendents, respectfully report as follows:

The law creating the office of county superintendent, prescribes his duties as follows: (See sec. 92, p. 47, Code.) It will be seen at once that the law contemplates that the person who is selected as superintendent of schools, should be a man of extra attainments, literary and scientific, in order to enable him to discharge properly the duties of his office.

In addition to this, it will be readily conceded by all whose opinions on that subject are worth anything, that he should be a man who has made the subject of the education of the masses a deep and long continued study, in order that he may be able to advise correctly in relation to all matters pertaining to common schools. Further, coming to the discharge of the duties of superintendent, with all the attainments, literary, scientific and otherwise, which the law appears to contemplate, the superintendent must be a man of progress.

In the absence of all experience on this subject, the bare recital of the duties of county superintendent as prescribed by the laws, shows that the efficient performance of these duties involves a large amount of labor.

In order to determine the question of compensation of superintendents, let us compare their compensation with that received by other county officers, requiring a much smaller amount of scientific and general knowledge, and no more labor. In the county of Columbia, the county which appears to be among the most liberal in this respect of the counties of the state, the county treasurer and the clerk of the board of supervisors receive each a salary of \$1,500, while their accomplished and very efficient superintendent receives \$1,000. In the county of Portage, with a population of 8,000 and about 70 schools, the present incumbent of the office of superintendent receives a salary which nets \$500, while the treasurer and clerk of the board each receive \$1,200. A comparison extending throughout the state would, in the opinion of your committee, show similar results. Your committee, therefore, recommend that this convention adopt the following resolution:

Resolved, That in view of the paramount importance of the subject of common school education, and the beneficial influence of an intelligent and faithful supervision of our public schools, it is the duty of the law making power of our state to so modify the law as to give the county superintendent of schools, such compensation as will enable him to discharge his duties in such a manner as to raise such schools to that point of efficiency which the public good demands.

W. R. ALBAN,
J. W. HARRIS,
Committee.

The resolution was adopted. The convention then took a recess.

Convention was called to order. Superintendent Coombs offered a resolution relative to furnishing schools with outline maps and apparatus, in certain cases. After discussion at some length, it was referred to a special committee, consisting of Superintendents Rosenkrans and Coomba.

Superintendent Cundall, of committee on school legislation, offered a partial report, which was on motion, recommitted. Superintendent Hooker read a partial report from committee on examination of teachers. On motion, the sentiment of the report was adopted, and the committee was instructed to put it in the form of a resolution and perfect the report.

Adjourned till half past seven to meet at the court house.

EVENING SESSION.

Convention was called to order. Superintendent Cundall presented a report from the committee on school legislation, which was adopted, as follows :

SCHOOL LEGISLATION.

WHEREAS, The length of time which will be required to put Normal Schools in operation so that the system will be developed over the whole state, will be so great as to make the demand imperative that some means be adopted to meet the wants of those parts of the state left unprovided for ; and

WHEREAS, Normal instruction, such as may profitably be given in Institute exercises, is the pressing need of a large class of the teachers, and the need most pressing in those parts of the state likely to be obliged to wait longest for a supply ; therefore,

Resolved, That the educational interests of the state will be subserved by the employment of the Professors in the Normal Schools, with such assistants as may be required, a part of each year in general institute work and by the application of a part of the income of the normal school fund for this purpose ; and that we request the legislature to authorize the board of normal school regents to appropriate such portion of the income of the fund as they may deem advisable for this purpose.

Adjourned till half past eight on Friday morning.

MORNING SESSION.

Met according to adjournment. Moved by Supt. Cundall that Prof. C. H. Allen be appointed engrossing committee, to prepare proceedings for publication. Carried. He further moved that all blanks, circulars, &c., used by the different county superintendents be considered common property. Carried. Supt. Hooker, from committee on qualifications for entering normal schools, made a report. An amendment was offered changing the age to "fifteen for females and sixteen for males." Lost. Prof. C. H. Allen moved to change to "sixteen for both sexes," which was lost. Report was then adopted as follows :

QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of "qualifications for admission to the state normal schools," respectfully report :

That, in the opinion of your committee, none but those intending to become teachers, and who possess good health, good minds and good hearts, should be admitted as students in our state normal schools, and that the benefits of these schools be as widely distributed as possible.

The following resolutions are submitted for the consideration of the convention :

Resolved, That this convention learn with great satisfaction that a normal school is soon to be opened, and we pledge our individual co-operation with the regents in their efforts to provide teachers for our public schools.

Resolved, That, 1. Males should be eighteen and females seventeen years of age. 2. Candidates should furnish evidence of good health and of ability to discharge the du-

ties of teachers after leaving the school. 3. They should furnish conclusive evidence of good moral character. 4. They should pass an examination in spelling, writing, reading, arithmetic, geography, and the elements of English grammar. 5. A pledge should be required of all candidates that they will teach at least three years in the state after leaving the normal school.

J. G. McMYNN,
S. L. HOOKER,
Committee.

It was moved by Supt. Stewart that the committee on school legislation be continued, with power to act during the recess of the convention. Carried. Supt. Hooker presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That I. N. Stewart, J. G. McMyynn and D. W. Rosenkrans, be, and are hereby authorized a committee to procure and engross in a suitable form, and in a good and substantial book procured for the purpose, the records of the previous meetings of the county superintendents of the state.

Report of committee on libraries was presented by Supt. Crandall. Report as amended was then adopted as follows :

LIBRARIES.

Your committee on libraries beg leave to report by resolution, as follows :

1st. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this convention, that this matter has heretofore been greatly neglected by the majority of those interested, to the detriment of education throughout the state.

2d. *Resolved*, That libraries, judiciously selected for the use of the patrons and scholars of the several districts, may be made one of the most efficacious means of education that can be devised.

3d. *Resolved*, That the amount authorized by law to be raised by taxation for the purchase of district libraries should be raised to seventy-five dollars.

4th. *Resolved*, That, in addition to the amount above specified, at least ten per cent, of the school fund apportioned yearly to each district, should be set apart for this purpose.

5th. *Resolved*, That the board of regents of normal schools should publish a sufficient and suitable list of books for district libraries; and that district boards be directed to select from this list.

R. B. CRANDALL,
L. B. COOMBS,
Committee.

The following report of Supt. Hoffman, from committee on increased attendance, was received and adopted :

ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOLS.

Your committee on the question "how to increase the attendance on our public schools," would respectfully submit the following resolution :

Resolved, That good school houses, well furnished, and fitted up with pleasant surroundings; parents aroused to the importance of educating their children by earnest addresses on the subject by superintendents and teachers; competent and winning teachers, faithfully performing their duties; energetic superintendents deeply interested in the work of education, together with the earnest co-operation of the state superintendent, will secure to a great extent the desired result.

J. JACOB HOFFMAN,
O. O. STEARNS,
Committee.

Report of committee on examinations, received and adopted :

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Your committee to whom was referred that portion of the president's address relating to the examination of teachers, respectfully report :

That the object of the examination is to determine—

First. What the teacher knows.

Second. What the teacher can do.

To obtain information upon these two points, it seems to us best that the superintendent have recourse to *both* written and oral examinations. Written examinations can hardly be, with profit, superseded by oral examinations for the following reasons:

1. Applicants can prepare their answers with more deliberation, and with less embarrassment.
2. Much more can be done in a given time and more uniform questions can be submitted.
3. The superintendent, having time, can more carefully consider the answers given, and arrive at more correct results.
4. The filing of the written answers constitutes the only protection which the superintendent has against charges of partiality and injustice. Other considerations suggest themselves which your committee do not feel at liberty to discuss, owing to the shortness of our session, but among them may be mentioned the important fact, that the written examination shows to the examiner *much more* than the simple answers to questions submitted. The penmanship, orthography, punctuation and style of an applicant are by no means minor considerations in deciding upon his qualifications. Your committee would, however, by no means discard oral examinations. These, by their nature, better attain the second object of the examination by showing more clearly what the applicant can *do*. We therefore heartily endorse the suggestions of superintendent McMynn in reference to endeavoring to popularize examinations. Our own experience has demonstrated to us that the presence and assistance of qualified persons contribute much to the interest and profit of an examination. The oral examination should not be made up merely of questions and answers, but should consist in part, at least, of demonstration and explanation from maps, globes or blackboard.

Your committee submit the following suggestions in reference to methods of examination.

We are of opinion that an improvement can be made in the matter of the questions submitted.

So far as your committee is aware, the custom has been to submit to the applicant five or ten questions and require him, in order to secure the highest grade upon his certificate, to answer fully all these questions. It seems to us that the results desired might be better attained by submitting 7 or 14 questions, allowing the applicant to elect 5 out of 7 or 10 out of 14, and answer these, thereby obtaining a grade of 100.

It may be urged in favor of this, first, that in many of the subjects upon which examinations are made, there is much of mere technical knowledge required, and the mere temporary inability to recall such knowledge, is *not* an evidence of incompetency. By giving the applicant the election between questions, although they may be of equal difficulty, better justice would be done.

Second, It gives the examiner the opportunity to ask what may properly be called "suggestive, or directing" questions, not so much for the purpose of having them answered, as to point out to teachers subjects or points for future study. This is a consideration by no means to be lost sight of.

The subject of "Theory and Practice of Teaching," also mentioned as a part of examinations, seems naturally to divide itself into two heads. Examinations under either of these must be very limited until more accessible means of qualifications are provided. The applicant's theory can be drawn out by questions pertaining to the various duties of the school room, and to his method of accomplishing certain results. Some knowledge of his philosophy of education (if he has any) may be obtained in this way. At all events, the examiner can find whether the applicant has ever read any educational books or periodicals—information of value in determining his fitness to teach.

If this be found radically wrong his certificate should be annulled.

Your committee submit the following resolutions as a condensed summary of the above report:

1. *Resolved*, That in the examination of applicants, Superintendents must rely chiefly upon the written examination as a test of scholarship.
2. *Resolved*, That by submitting to the candidate an extra number of questions from which he may select a fixed number to answer, more just and satisfactory re-

sults may be reached than by the present custom, and the examiner may thus the more reasonably insist that "the answers be correct in fact and in form."

3. *Resolved*, That as oral exercises enable the examiner the more clearly to judge of the manner, facility of oral expression, clearness of explanation, and *spirit* of the candidates, they should exercise a strongly modifying influence on the result of the written exercises.

4. *Resolved*, That the oral exercises should embrace not only the ordinary questions upon the theory of teaching, but also the ability to use properly, globes, maps, and other apparatus.

5. *Resolved*, That while the Superintendent should be satisfied in regard to the theory of the candidate, yet he cannot judge of the ability to apply such theory until he has seen the teacher in the school room, and therefore the grading of this item upon the certificate should be deferred until the school has been visited.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. L. HOOKER,
C. H. ALLEN,
Committee.

Report of Prof. C. H. Allen, from committee on school houses and appendages, was read and adopted :

SCHOOL HOUSES.

Your committee, to whom was referred the subject of school houses and school house appendages, beg leave to report as follows :

The fact that a large, if *not respectable* minority of the school houses of the state are unfit to be used by man or beast, and that many others are greatly deficient in the requisites for conducting a good and efficient school, shows that there is a necessity for some action, on the part of educators, in this direction. Your committee believe that this action may well be two-fold :

First, The enlightenment of the public mind upon the subject of school houses; by disseminating more rational views upon plans of construction, convenient out-houses, and good school yards; that the public should be made to see the practicability, if not the necessity, of making the school the most commodious and attractive house in the district, and that in this field of labor, teachers, superintendents and other friends of education, can find work ever at hand, which they should do with diligence.

Second, Your committee are of the opinion that the same reason which renders it necessary to demand a qualified teacher in a district before participating in the distribution of public funds, at least suggests the propriety of requiring a suitable school house in which to hold the sessions of the school.

We therefore submit for your consideration the following resolutions :

Resolved, That it is the duty of educators to use great diligence in urging upon the public the necessity of constructing large, commodious, well ventilated, comfortable and attractive school houses, with suitable outbuildings and appliances.

Resolved, That the county Superintendent, with the concurrence of the county judge, should have power to *condemn* unsuitable school houses and require the district to repair the old, or erect new houses, and that when this requisition is not complied with in a reasonable time, the district should be deprived of its apportionment of public funds.

D. W. ROSENKRANS,
CHAS. H. ALLEN,
Committee.

Convention adjourned till a quarter to two, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Called to order. Report of committee on teachers' certificates, was presented and adopted as follows :

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

Your committee would respectfully submit the following resolution as their report:

Resolved, That first-grade certificates should be issued by the Board of Normal School Regents and be for the state; and be perpetual, subject only to annulment; and should be given on the recommendation of a county superintendent, showing that the applicant has taught successfully for a period of not less than thirty months, and such examination as said Board may direct.

2d, That the second-grade be made what the first-grade now is.

3rd, That the third-grade be good for the county for one year.

O. T. BRIGHT,
R. B. GRANDALL,
Committee

Prof. C. H. Allen read a report from the committee on course of study for common schools, which was adopted. The report was left with the committee to be re-written for publication. Supt. Rosenkrans reported from the special committee on school apparatus, &c., which was adopted

SCHOOL APPARATUS.

The committee to whom was referred the resolution respecting the means of supplying blackboards, out-line maps and other school requisites, respectfully report, and recommend the adoption of the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, Many of our schools are inadequately provided with blackboards, outline maps and apparatus, and the people and district boards are not opposed to the use of such requisites, but the lack is attributable to negligence,

Resolved, That the county superintendent should be authorized to notify district boards of the need of blackboards, outline maps and other requisites, where such need exists, and if such boards shall neglect to provide such requisites for ninety days, then the county superintendent should be authorized to provide such requisites at the expense of the district, at a cost not exceeding a reasonable percentage of the amount usually expended annually for school purposes.

D. W. ROSENKRANS,
L. D. COOMBS,
Committee.

A resolution was presented by Supt. Hoffman and adopted as follows:

Resolved, That this convention expresses its regret that a number of our co-laborers in the cause of education are not able to be present; and that acknowledging the courtesy shown to the convention by sending in their excuses and suggestions, it earnestly hopes they will be able to unite with this body in its labors at the next session.

Resolution presented by Supt. Alban, and adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are due to Supt. Rosenkrans, for his good offices in procuring suitable accommodations for the members of this convention, while attending it, and procuring free passes to their several homes.

Moved and carried to adjourn, subject to the call of the committee.

I. N. STEWART,
D. W. ROSENKRANS,
Secretaries.

The foregoing recommendations are deserving of careful consideration as being the result of the observation and experience of earnest, thought-

ful and practical men, who know the wishes and reflect the opinions of the friends of public schools throughout the state.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Association was held at Ripon, commencing July 25th and continuing three days. Prof. S. D. Gaylord, of Sheboygan, presided. The Association was welcomed by Hon. A. M. Skeels, Mayor of Ripon, and the citizens of the place spared no effort to make the sessions pleasant as well as profitable to those in attendance. The number of teachers present was larger than usual, and the discussions were earnest and instructive.

The Governor of the State addressed the Association. This recognition of its importance, on the part of General Fairchild, was fully appreciated by those who had labored to promote its prosperity in years gone by.

Lectures and addresses were delivered by Prof. S. D. Gaylord, President of the Association, John F. McMynn, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Alexander Kerr, of Deloit, Prof. Merrill, of Ripon College, Dr. J. W. Hoyt, Secretary of the Wisconsin Agricultural Society, Dr. C. B. Chapman, of Cincinnati, Mr. A. G. Abbott, James McAllister, Esq., and O. M. Baker, of Milwaukee.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Association were the following:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draw up a memorial to the Senate of the United States, expressing the earnest desire of this association, for the passage of the bill creating a National Bureau of Education, and that said committee be instructed to sign said memorial, on behalf of this association, and forward it to our Senators for presentation to the Senate.

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Public Instruction be requested to embody in the school code, or publish in separate book form, a series of questions and answers, covering points which have arisen under the school law and which are likely to arise.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this association, the evil of non-attendance can only be reached by the strong arm of the law, and that the right of taxation for the support of public schools, implies the right of a judicious and economical expenditure of that money for the public good, and that this can be attained only by the enactment of a law that shall require all the children of the state, over seven and under fifteen years of age, to attend some school at least five months in each year.

Resolved, That this association do request the state legislature to change the time of holding the election for county superintendents from the general election in November to the municipal and town elections in April, for the purpose of avoiding political influence in the choice of these officers.

Resolved, That the salary of county superintendents should be made commensurate with their duties, so that they may be able, without detriment to themselves, to devote their time, talents and energy to the improvement of our common schools.

A communication was laid before the Association from Prof. R. C. Spencer, Principal of the "Spencerian Business College," at Milwaukee, offering a free scholarship in that institution to each person graduating at

the head of his class in any High School, Academy or Collegiate School in this State. The Association tendered its thanks to Prof. Spencer, for his generous offer, and appointed a committee, of which F. C. Pomeroy, City Superintendent of Schools, Milwaukee, is chairman, with instructions to carry out the plan suggested in the proposition.

The officers of the Association for the present year are as follows :

President—O. M. BAKER, Milwaukee.

Vice Presidents— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{J. T. LOVEWELL, Prairie du Chien,} \\ \text{LUCY E. FOOTE, Spring Prairie,} \\ \text{R. A. BURRITT, Manitowoc.} \end{array} \right.$

Secretary—WARREN D. PARKER, Monroe.

Treasurer—ARTHUR EVERETT, Oshkosh.

Executive Committee— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ALEXANDER KERR, Beloit,} \\ \text{S. D. GAYLORD, Sheboygan,} \\ \text{A. J. CRAIG, Madison,} \\ \text{F. C. POMEROY, Milwaukee,} \\ \text{I. N. CUNDALL, Rosendale.} \end{array} \right.$

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

At the date of the last report from this department, proposals for locating State Normal Schools were before the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, but no definite action had been taken.

The following abstract of the bids or proposals, laid before the board for consideration, is interesting as showing a clear appreciation of the benefits to be derived from Normal Schools.

Baraboo offered a site and \$10,000 in cash, together with the Baraboo Collegiate Institute building and grounds. General STARKS, in addition to this, offered 120 acres of wood land, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Baraboo.

Berlin offered a site and \$30,000 in cash.

Fond du Lac offered a site, \$30,000 in cash and the use of the city High School building until the completion of the Normal School building.

Geneva offered to donate the buildings and grounds of Geneva Seminary.

Milwaukee offered an improved site, \$25,000 in annual payments of \$5,000 each, and \$6,000 in annual payments of \$3,000 each, or \$31,000, and the use of a school building until the completion of the Normal School building.

Neenah and *Menasha* offered a site and \$30,000 in cash.

Omro offered a site and \$30,000 in cash.

Oshkosh offered a site and \$30,000 in cash.

Platteville offered the Platteville Academy and grounds, \$1,100 to be used in repairs, and \$5,000 in cash.

Prairie du Chien offered the building and grounds now known as Prairie du Chien College.

Racine offered an improved site and \$28,000 in cash.

Sheboygan offered a site and proposed to erect a building according to plans furnished by the Board, free of expense to the State.

Stoughton offered a site, \$35,000 in cash, and 40 acres of woodland near the village.

Waupun offered a site and \$12,000 in cash.

Whitewater offered a site and \$25,000 in cash.

Trempealeau offered a site of five acres and \$11,500 in cash.

The Board, on the 2nd of May last, voted to locate a Normal School at Whitewater, and on the 16th of the same month it was determined to locate another at Platteville. Oshkosh, Stoughton and Sheboygan were designated by the Board as suitable places at which to establish Normal Schools. The school at Platteville was opened on the 9th of October and a report covering its first term, will be found in the appendix. The Board are now erecting the building at Whitewater, and it is hoped that the Normal School there may be opened during the next year. No steps have been taken towards erecting buildings at other points, but the site at Stoughton has been selected.

The Normal Department of the State University is in successful operation, and a report for the year ending June 27 is printed in the appendix.

The Normal School Fund, on the 30th day of September last, was as follows:—

Amount due on certificates of sale.....	\$122,832 42
Amount due on mortgages.....	130,167 50
Certificates of State indebtedness.....	346,000 00
Total productive fund.....	\$598,999 92

The following statement, taken from the State Treasurer's report, shows the transactions in the Normal School Fund for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1866.

Date.		Receipts.	Disbursements.
1865.			
Oct. 1....	Balance in Fund.....	\$4,845 05	.....
1866.			
Sept. 30...	Payments on lands and loans.....	77,308 60	.....
.. 30...	Taxes on Normal School Lands.....	4,165 97	.....
.. 30...	Penalty for non-payment of interest and adv.	810 05	.....
.. 30...	Trespass penalty on timber lands.....	102 51	.....
.. 30...	Transfer from School Fund.....	418 27	.....
.. 30...	Transfer from Drainage Fund.....	226 66	.....
.. 30...	Invested in Wisconsin Bonds.....		\$66,980 00
.. 30...	Delinquent taxes paid to counties.....		3,574 95
.. 30...	Refunded payments.....		128 30
.. 30...	J. B. Pradt, for services.....		25 00
.. 30...	Printing.....		4 44
.. 30...	Transfer to General Fund.....		1,020 00
.. 30...	Transfer to Swamp Land Fund, being amount due on partition of Swamp Land Fund, under Chapter 537, Laws of 1865.....		2,173 43
.. 30...	*Transfer to Drainage Fund.....		19,417 32
.. 30...	Over payment.....	5,446 33	.....
		\$93,323 44	\$93,323 44

*\$10,000 of this amount was to reimburse the Drainage Fund for investments in Certificates of Indebtedness in 1865; \$9,409 74 is one-half of the claim of the Drainage Fund on the Normal School Fund, on the partition made under Chapter 537, Laws of 1865; \$7 58 to correct erroneous credit.

The transactions in the Normal School Fund Income, during the year ending September 30, 1866, were as follows :

Date.		Receipts.	Disbursements.
1865			
Oct. 1	Balance in the fund.....	\$10,270 29	.....
1866			
Sept. 30	Interest on land and loans.....	18,289 33	.....
.. 30	*Donation from the town of Whitewater.....	20,000 00	.....
.. 30	Trespass penalty on timber lands.....	349 47	.....
.. 30	Transfer from General Fund in payment of interest on State Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness.....	30,455 51	.....
.. 30	Transfer from Swamp Land Fund Income.....	102 46	.....
.. 30	.....do.....School Fund Income.....	196 25	.....
.. 30	.....do.....Drainage ..do.....	37 92	.....
.. 30	Paid Clerks in Land Department.....		\$3,638 00
.. 30	Paid Agents for protecting lands.....		1,995 52
.. 30	Printing and advertising.....		907 04
.. 30	Mileage of Regents.....		316 00
.. 30	Expenses of Regents.....		516 61
.. 30	Refunded payments		196 53
.. 30	Paid Architects.....		900 00
.. 30	Attorneys' fees in suits on Loan Notes.....		364 64
.. 30	Transfer to School Fund Income.....		13,254 87
.. 30	.....do.....University..do.....		624 50
.. 30	.....do.....Drainage ..do.....		37 80
.. 30	.....do.....do.....do.....		9 52
.. 30	Balance in the fund.....		56,940 20
		\$79,701 23	\$79,701 23

The Report of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools made, as required by Section 10, Chapter 116 of the General Laws of 1866, will be found in the Appendix, and to it the Legislature is respectfully referred for "a full and detailed account of the doings of the Board, and of all their expenditures, and of all moneys received," and for such suggestions as their experience leads them to make.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Institutes have been held in twenty-six counties during the year, and they have been attended by more than 1,100 teachers.

* The donation from the town of Whitewater is to be used in the erection of a Normal School Building in the village of Whitewater.

Although it is made the duty of the county superintendent to hold an institute in his county each year, yet there is no provision made for defraying the necessary expenses for instruction, printing etc.

As our normal schools are just going into operation, and as several years must elapse before we can have a sufficient number of well qualified teachers, it would seem to be sound policy in the legislature to authorize the board of regents of normal schools to use a portion of the income of the normal school fund in holding Teachers' Institutes in different parts of the state. The benefits of the income would thus be more equally distributed, and something would be done to support an agency, upon which we must to some extent rely for training and improving the great mass of our teachers.

For particulars in regard to the institutes held reference may be made to the appendix.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

The number on hand at the date of the last report was 99, one copy previously distributed was returned from Pierce county, a mistake having been made in ordering one more than was needed, making one hundred copies, which have been distributed according to law; and there are at the present time several orders on file which it has not been possible to fill.

An appropriation, sufficient to purchase one hundred and fifty copies is recommended.

The following is a statement of the number distributed, together with the names of the counties and towns, and the numbers of the districts to which they were sent :

County.	Town.	No. of District.	No. of Copies
Buffalo,.....	Buffalo,.....	4	1
do	Cross,.....	3, 4	2
Calumet,.....	Brillion,.....	4, 5	2
do	Charlestown,.....	5	1
do	Stockbridge,.....	2, 6, 7	3
Chippewa,.....	Bloomer,.....	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	7
Columbia,.....	Columbus and Hampden,.....	9	1
do	Lewiston,.....	10	1
do	Lodi,.....	8	1
Crawford,.....	Union,.....	6	1
Dane,.....	Bristol,.....	11	1
do	Burke and Westport,.....	5	1
do	Burke, Madison and Westport,.....	10	1
do	Vermont,.....	5, 6	2
Dane and Green,.	Perry and York,.....	1	1
Dodge,.....	Ashippun,.....	6	1

DICTIONARIES DISTRIBUTED—concluded.

Counties.	Towns.	No. of District.	No. of Copies
Door,.....	Egg Harbor,.....	2	1
Dunn,.....	Red Cedar,.....	7, 9	2
do	Weston,.....	2	1
Eau Claire,.....	Brunswick,.....	2	1
Grant,.....	Boscobel,.....	1	3
do	Lancaster,.....	16	1
do	Muscoda,.....	4	1
Jackson,.....	Alma,.....	10, 11, 12, 13, 14	5
do	Hixton,.....	7	1
Jefferson,.....	Hebron,.....	8	1
do	Watertown,.....	1	5
do	Bangor,.....	1	1
La Crosse,.....	Campbell,.....	4	1
do	Jackson,.....	5	1
do	Washington,.....	4	1
Manitowoc,.....	Bellevue and Eaton,.....	3	1
do	Newton,.....	8	1
do	Schleswig,.....	6, 7	2
Marathon,.....	Texas,.....	4	1
Monroe,.....	Leon and Bangor,.....	2	1
do	Leon and Sparta,.....	9	1
do	Lincoln,.....	2	1
Outagamie,.....	Black Creek,.....	2	1
do	Bovina,.....	6	1
do	Dale,.....	8	1
do	Fredonia,.....	4, 5, 6	3
do	Liberty,.....	4	1
Pepin,.....	Stockholm,.....	1, 2	2
Pierce,.....	River Falls and Martel,.....	3	1
Polk,.....	Stirling,.....	3	1
Portage,.....	Sharon,.....	3	1
do	Stevens Point,.....	1	1
do	Stevens Point city,.....	1	1
Richland,.....	Akan,.....	8, 9	2
do	Westford,.....	7	1
Rock,.....	Beloit,.....	3	1
do	Turtle,.....	3	1
do	Magnolia, Plymouth, Spring Valley, ..	1	1
St. Croix,.....	Pleasant Valley,.....	3	1
Sauk,.....	Freedom,.....	1	1
Trempealeau,.....	Gale,.....	7	1
do	Lincoln,.....	5	1
do	Sumner,.....	4, 5, 6	3
Vernon,.....	Coon,.....	3	1
do	Hamburg,.....	5	1
do	Whitestown,.....	2	1
Walworth,.....	Elkhorn,.....	1	1
do	Whitewater,.....	1	1
Waukesha,.....	Delafield and Merton,.....	3	1
do	Oconomowoc and Summit,.....	3	1
Waupaca,.....	Waupaca,.....	1	1
Wausara,.....	Poysippi,.....	2	1
Winnebago,.....	Nekimi,.....	10	1
do	Neenah,.....	4	1
do	Neenah and Menasha,.....	3	1
			100

Of the 100 copies distributed four were sold to districts which had lost by fire or theft those first supplied,—one copy of the old edition at \$4.50, and three of the new work at \$8, each. The money received for the books sold has been paid to the state treasurer, and by him credited to the income of the school fund.

The account stands as follows :

On hand December 10th, 1865.....	99
Returned from Pierce county.....	1
Distributed to districts hitherto unsupplied.....	96
Sold.....	4
	<hr/>
	100 100
	<hr/>

TEXT BOOKS.

The State Superintendent is required by section 63 of chapter 10 of the Revised Statutes, "to recommend the introduction of the most approved text books, and so far as practicable, to secure a uniformity in the use of text books in the common schools throughout the state."

Section 5 of chapter 111 of the general laws of 1866, provides that "the district board of each school district shall have power, and it shall be their duty to determine, under the advice and recommendation of the State Superintendent, what school and text books shall be used in the several branches taught in the school of such district."

The object of these provisions of law is apparent. It is to secure "uniformity in the use of text books." But this object can be attained only by co-operation among the different school officers of the state. This co-operation does not exist. Neither district boards, boards of education nor county superintendents govern their action in regard to text books by the recommendation made by the State Superintendent. District boards generally leave the selection of text books with the teachers they employ, and hence changes are frequent and causeless. Boards of education in our cities, acting under special laws, do not consider themselves bound to regard the recommendations of this department, while county superintendents labor to secure uniformity in their respective counties, but with very little reference to "uniformity in the common schools throughout the state." There is no provision of law requiring them to co-operate, in securing uniformity, with the State Superintendent, or forbidding them to use the influence of their official position in opposition to his recommendation; and hence, when, as is often the case, they differ with him, and with each other, in regard to the merits of particular text books, the result is diversity instead of uniformity. It is but just to remark, that these officers are generally

governed in their action, by a just appreciation of the position with which they have been honored, and of the confidence reposed in them by the people, and that the text books they seek to introduce are such as they honestly prefer.

The books most used in the school districts of the state are given in the following statement :

Number of	Districts using	Sanders' Spellers,.....	2,417
do	do do	McGuffey's do	1,298
do	do do	Parker and Watson's Spellers,.....	305
do	do do	Wilson's do	74
do	do do	Webster's do	96
do	do do	Sanders' Readers, ..	2,165
do	do do	McGuffey's do	1,373
do	do do	Parker and Watson's Readers,.....	472
do	do do	Wilson's do	208
do	do do	Ray's Arithmetics,.....	1,830
do	do do	Thompson's Arithmetics,.....	1,001
do	do do	Davies' do	850
do	do do	Robinson's do	231
do	do do	Goodrich's History of the United States,.....	234
do	do do	Willson's do do do	83
do	do do	McNally's Geography,.....	1,237
do	do do	Cornell's do	1,128
do	do do	Monteith's do	851
do	do do	Mitchell's do	418
do	do do	Clark's Grammar,.....	1,807
do	do do	Pinneo's do	765
do	do do	Green's do	142
do	do do	Brown's do	123
do	do do	Kerl's do	47
do	do do	Cutter's Physiology,.....	111
do	do do	Davies' Algebra,.....	180
do	do do	Ray's do	149
do	do do	Robinson's Algebra,.....	102

The text books used in our cities and larger villages are, in many instances, not reported, so that the above statement is not strictly accurate.

As most of the books in the foregoing list are suitable for our public schools, it is recommended that no changes be made where they are now in use, except so far as the classification of particular schools may require ; and that school officers should, in those cases where no text books have been officially adopted, carefully select from those now in general use in the state, and adopt such as, after due examination, they shall prefer.

The repeal of section 63 of chapter 10 of the Revised Statutes is respectfully recommended.

The following is a list of standard reference books for the use of schools :

Lippincott's Gazetteer of the World.

Ure's Dictionary of Arts.

Anthon's Classical Dictionary.

Appleton's Cyclopaedia of Biography.

Appleton's New American Cyclopaedia.

From the following list of educational works, teachers may select such as they may desire for their own use :

Abbott's Teacher.
 American Education. Mansfield.
 American Journal of Education. 16 volumes. Barnard
 American Pedagogy. Barnard.
 Comparative Geography. Ritter.
 Calkins' Primary Object Lessons.
 Dictionary of Mathematics. Davies and Peck.
 English Pedagogy. Barnard.
 Emerson's School and Schoolmaster.
 Five Hundred Mistakes Corrected.
 French Pedagogy. Barnard.
 Graded Schools. Wells.
 German Schools and Pedagogy.
 Letters to a Young Teacher. Thayer.
 Methods of Instruction. Wickersham.
 Normal Method of Teaching. Holbrook
 Normal Training. Russell.
 Observing Faculties. Barton.
 Object Lessons. Welch.
 Papers for the Teacher. Barnard, 7 vols.
 Punctuation. Wilson.
 Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching.
 School Amusements. Root.
 School Economy. Wickersham.
 School Government. Jewell.
 Science of Education. Ogden.
 Study of Words. French.
 Sheldon's Elementary Instruction.
 Sheldon's Model Lessons on objects.
 Teacher's Assistant. Northend.
 Teacher's Examiner. Stone.
 Teacher's Motives. Mann.
 True Order of Studies. Hill.
 Unconscious Tuition. Huntington.

INCORPORATED INSTITUTIONS.

By chapter 27 of the general laws of 1866, it is made the duty of the president of the board of trustees of every incorporated institution in the state, to transmit to the superintendent of public instruction, on or before the 10th of October, in each year, a report for the preceding year ending August 31st, setting forth the value of real estate owned by the institution, the amount of endowments, the yearly income from all sources, number of instructors and their respective salaries, number of students, rates of tuition, course of instruction, etc., in order that the superintendent may be able to lay before the legislature, in his annual report, a fair and full statement of the affairs and condition of such institutions.

A circular containing a copy of the law, and a blank report was sent to the presidents of all incorporated institutions, so far as the names of such schools could be ascertained.

A majority of the academies, seminaries and colleges of the state have

responded, and the statistical reports will be found in detail in the appendix. We do not doubt that fuller reports will be made hereafter, as half the year had elapsed, before it was known that the information called for would be required.

The following is a synopsis of the statistical reports, (which are given in full in the appendix,) relating to academies and seminaries:

No. of pupils attending during the year,.....	1,658
Cash value of land,.....	\$43,700 00
Cash value of buildings,.....	99,800 00
Amount of income except tuition,.....	2,536 98
Amount of tuition fees during the year,.....	33,846 69
Number of institutions reported.....	9

Reports have been received from the State University, Beloit College, Lawrence University and Ripon College. It is to be regretted that the other collegiate institutions have neglected to furnish the information called for by the Legislature.

The following statement embraces the principal facts reported, concerning colleges and universities. The reports are published in full in the appendix:

Number of members of the faculty,.....	29
Whole number of graduates,.....	267
Number of students in the senior classes,.....	22
do students in the junior classes,.....	38
do students in the sophomore classes,.....	53
do students in the freshman classes,.....	98
do in the preparatory departments,.....	688
do of acres of land owned by the institutions,.....	5,597*
Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institutions,....	\$237,500 00
Amount of endowments and funds except real estate.....	142,500 00
Amount received for tuition during the current year,.....	10,521 50

The numbers in attendance during the past year show an increasing interest in collegiate education throughout the state. The State University is included in the foregoing. The report of the board of regents is made to the Governor, but, by his permission, is published in connection with the report from this department.

INSTRUCTION, ETC.

In our public schools may be observed modes of instruction and discipline much more rational than those prevailing only a few years ago. The efforts of county superintendents and the influence of teachers' institutes are seen in better teaching and better government.

The blackboard is coming into general use. The teacher who does not explain and illustrate upon the blackboard, with crayon in hand, the lessons

*NOTE—This amount does not include unsold State University lands.

he teaches, is considered as deficient in ability, and cannot long retain his position in an intelligent community. In primary schools the slate is regarded as more important than the primer, and children learn to write in connection with spelling and reading. Indeed, one of the certain signs of progress is the large number of schools in which every exercise is conducted, in part at least, by writing. A merely oral repetition of a lesson does little good. Children who learn to spell by merely pronouncing the letters aloud, require longer time and find the task much more laborious than those who are permitted to write the words upon the slate or the blackboard. Those who learn to use the pencil and crayon in the primary school, can use the pen with facility in the high school. In our best schools, a part of every recitation is conducted in writing. Until a pupil can write a word, an answer or a lesson with accuracy and rapidity, he has not learned them, and cannot recite them creditably to himself or his teacher.

While there is more attention given to the teaching of reading than heretofore, still, the manner of conducting this exercise in some of our schools deserves censure. Vocal culture receives too little attention, and children are allowed to mispronounce words, to misapply emphasis and to mistake entirely the meaning of what they are reading, and are thus injured rather than benefited by the exercise. Indeed, a visitor is often furnished with a book that he may *see* what a class is reading, when he ought to be permitted to *hear*, and the teacher depends upon his eye rather than his ear to determine what has been read. Unless a teacher can utter the elementary sounds and their most difficult combinations correctly, and can drill a class in the usual elocutionary exercises, he cannot teach reading. A person who cannot pronounce the words of his mother tongue with accuracy and read it with facility should never receive a license to teach. Good reading is the culmination of true culture and an evidence of attainments and discipline. It will be found true, as a general rule, that those teachers who succeed best in teaching this branch are most successful in teaching the others. The reading books which we find in the hands of scholars are often illy adapted to their capacity. They cannot understand the metaphysical, philosophical or emotional lessons which the books contain, and hence the thoughtless and soulless reading that prevails. In the selection of reading lessons those should be sought that children can readily comprehend, and that inform and strengthen their minds and purify their hearts. The facts of natural history and the truths of science, clothed in appropriate language, are better adapted to instruct and train the mind, than the puerile stories and stilted nonsense that are often read in our

primary schools, or the Demosthenic periods and Miltonian measures that are attempted in our schools of higher grade.

Our best teachers are giving more attention to the teaching of history and the science of government. This ought not only to be encouraged, but it ought to be required.

The utility of political knowledge to those living under a government like ours, complex in its character and depending upon the intelligence of the people for its efficient and harmonious action, will not be questioned. There should be taught in all our schools what will prepare the youth, who are soon to govern the republic, for their high duties. This no one will deny, and yet it is a singular fact, that in many of our collegiate institutions and in some of our public schools, more time is devoted to the study of the manners, customs and laws of the Egyptians, Grecians and Romans, than to the history and laws of our own country, and the antiquities of nations that have passed away crowd from our academic courses the studies that fit men to do their duty when called to act in positions of public trust and honor.

School officers and teachers should use their power and influence to make our public schools subserve their beneficent purpose, that is to provide instruction in those branches, and to form those habits that fit our youth to be useful citizens. Writing, spelling, reading, book-keeping, arithmetic, geography, history, grammar and political science are the branches that should be taught, and truthfulness, obedience, industry, frugality, purity, love of country and respect for religion, are the virtues that should be cultivated.

In school discipline there are indications of improvement. There is less of that austerity that renders the school room prison like rather than home like, and more of that courtesy towards pupils that contributes so much to success in school government. Frequent resort to corporal punishment is generally regarded, among teachers themselves, as indicative of a lack of mental and moral power, and obedience is secured rather by strength of character than by strength of arm. It is generally conceded that mind is more potent than muscle in the government of a school. The appointment of boards of visitors or committees of examination, who visit and inspect the schools, and publish a report upon their condition and progress has a beneficial effect upon the schools and a salutary influence upon the people. School officers should see that this is done in every district in the state. The weekly or monthly reports, that our best county superintendents require teachers to furnish, of the attendance, classification, etc., of their schools, and a summary of which is published in the

local papers, have great influence in promoting regularity of attendance and good order, and ought to be required by law.

TRAVEL, OFFICE WORK, ETC.

During the past year I have attended institutes held at Darien, Mauston, Monroe, Stoughton, Waukesha and Wilmot. During the spring I was unable to fill several appointments, on account of illness in my family; and during the summer and fall, business connected with the normal schools claimed attention, and demanded time that would otherwise have been given to holding institutes in the counties, I have not yet visited. Addresses have been delivered in different parts of the state, and I have availed myself of every opportunity to visit and examine schools. In my intercourse with school officers and teachers I have found a desire to cordially co-operate in everything tending to advance the interests of education, and to the people in the places I have visited, I am under obligations for many acts of courtesy and kindness.

The number of appeal cases decided during the past year is thirty, being more than twice the number decided the year before. The correspondence of the office has reached more than fifteen hundred letters received and answered, besides, blanks, circulars, etc., of which a larger number than usual have been distributed. In this connection I desire to return my hearty thanks to Hon. A. J. Craig, Assistant Superintendant of Public Instruction, to whom much credit is due for the prompt and systematic manner in which the business of the Department is conducted.

SCHOOL LAWS.

By chapter 67 of the general laws of 1866 the superintendent of public instruction is authorized to procure the publication of a school code. The manuscript was prepared soon after the adjournment of the last legislature, but the state printer, being obliged to do a large amount of other work during the summer, was unable to commence the school code until September. It was therefore thought advisable to postpone its publication until next year, in order that amendments, which may be made at the next session of the legislature, may be incorporated.

The "Township District System," recommended in the reports from this department, in 1863 and 1865, is believed to be required by the best interests of our common school system.

The census of children over 4 and under 20 years of age, as annually taken, is quite unreliable; and, as it is the basis of the apportionment of the income of the school fund, such legislation as will secure greater care and greater correctness in the annual enumeration is recommended.

Chapter 40 of the general laws of 1866, requires the board of county supervisors to levy a tax on each town and ward in their county, for the support of common schools, which shall not be less than *the whole* amount apportioned to such town or ward in the last apportionment of school money. Until 1866 the amount required was not less than *one half* the amount received from the annual apportionment. In several counties, the boards of supervisors have unintentionally failed to levy the amount required by law, although they have raised at least half the amount, so far as returns have reached this office. It is recommended that the state superintendent be authorized to apportion school money, for 1867, to all towns that have raised at least one half the amount received from the apportionment of 1866.

In case the legislature should not deem it expedient to provide records and school registers at public expense, for the use of school officers, explicit authority should be granted to district boards to purchase the same.

Such legislation as may be required to make third grade certificates good for any town in the county in which they are granted, is recommended.

Some legislative action that shall compel district officers to perform duties imposed upon them by law is called for. Instances are known where clerks of districts have refused to hire or contract with qualified teachers, and through their neglect to perform a plain duty, schools, that ought to have been in successful operation, have remained untaught.

Our school laws should require all school officers and other persons, into whose hands funds belonging to school districts may come, to pay the same over to the district treasurer. Besides the foregoing recommendations, others, made in their proper place in this report, together with those made by the convention of county superintendents, and by the state teachers' association, are respectfully submitted to the consideration of the legislature.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the past year, taxes for the support of public schools have been increased; greater liberality in building school-houses, and better taste in furnishing them have been manifested; there has been a greater demand for well qualified teachers; educational meetings have been well attended; a large number of teachers' institutes have been held, and confidence in the utility of our common school system has not been diminished. Methods of instruction and modes of discipline have been improved, and the conviction, that universal education is the only sure support of a free government, has forced itself upon the minds and into the hearts of the people.

The people of this state now pay a direct tax of more than one million of dollars annually, for sustaining their common schools, and there is no other tax voted so readily or paid so cheerfully as this. The neat appearance of many of our school buildings, with their convenient arrangements and tasteful surroundings show an appreciation of comfort and beauty as creditable as it is encouraging, and tell in the plainest language the tone and temper of the communities in which they are found. Even in those districts not yet supplied with suitable school houses, where we find no certain evidences of culture and refinement, the people feel that an apology must be made for their poor school accommodations. They fear that a want of facilities for educating their children will be regarded as a sign of ignorance and selfishness.

The educating power of material things is better understood, and as wealth increases, more attention is given to furnishing and beautifying the school room. Although, in respect to frescoed walls, curtained windows, carpeted floors and costly pictures, very few of our school rooms can be compared to our places of amusement, yet there are some, conveniently furnished, and tastefully provided with charts, busts and engravings. We begin to inquire why we should beautify our hotels, without regard to expense, and adorn billiard halls by the aid of art, and not gratify that keen appreciation of the beautiful that we find in children, by providing those things that will afford them so pure a pleasure. The opinion begins to prevail that the whole community is richer, and therefore abler to furnish all that is necessary for the education of its children, than any portion of it is to provide what is necessary for the education of theirs; and hence that the public school house may be, and should be, a better school house than any private one.

We do not forget that there are many, too many, school houses utterly unfit to shelter children; entirely destitute of all that refinement and even decency demands, but we know that these evidences of a stupid selfishness are annually diminishing, and that a few years more will sweep them away.

The demand for better qualified teachers is earnest and general. Although we may occasionally find in our public schools those who are poorly qualified, acting as teachers, yet they remain in any one school but a short time, while those who possess knowledge and character and are "apt to teach" are sought to take their places. The time has passed when conceit, superficial attainments and indolence could fortify themselves with the deference that was paid to the position of a teacher; and, no one but those who lose by it will deplore the change in public opinion. There has

never been a time when real attainments, and real ability in the teacher would meet with a readier and heartier recognition than now. While the compensation of teachers is still inadequate in many, and perhaps in most instances, yet industry, culture, energy and manliness, in this as in other professions, are sure of obtaining a reward.

A marked feature in the educational history of the past year is the interest shown by all classes in educational meetings. A short notice of an address upon an educational topic, given in any one of our villages or country towns, will bring together a larger and more intelligent audience than can be gathered upon any other ordinary occasion. The press of the state, without exception, it is believed, is always ready to publish anything tending to promote the interests of education, and reports of school examinations, and of educational meetings occupy the most conspicuous places in our newspaper columns. The people no longer need argument to convince them of the utility of our common school system. It is as needless to argue this subject as to demonstrate the existence of solar light, or the power of gravitation. What they now ask is, that the system shall be developed; that its discordant parts shall be harmonized, and that it shall meet the demands of society. They see in our common school system, wisely administered, the salvation of the Republic. The lessons of the last few years have been learned by heart. They know that it was the common school that stood like a wall of iron against the assaults of treason; that wherever it was established it remained the symbol of loyalty and order. They know that the patriotism it teaches is love of country, and that the morality it inculcates promotes the good of all; that the virtues it plants and cultivates are those which render life useful, beautiful and noble, and that it is the instrumentality demanded by Christianity to destroy the fictitious distinctions of birth and wealth and creed and color, and to lay deep and broad the foundations of a government that shall be not less stable than beneficent.

JNO. G. McMYNN.



APPENDIX.

SPECIAL REPORTS OF COUNTY AND CITY SUPERINTENDENTS.

[On the first of August a circular was addressed to County and City Superintendents, requesting them to forward, for publication in the Annual Report from this Department, special written reports upon the condition of schools in their respective counties.

The following are all the reports that have been received:]

ADAMS COUNTY.

The people of this county take an interest in the cause of education, and a large proportion of our teachers are striving to do their work not only *satisfactorily* but *well*. But our teachers, for the most part, are transitory, they emerge from the state of childhood, remain with us a small season and then pass into the state of matrimony, for which I can assign no remedy. The great want is a school or schools to qualify teachers, and as the county is but sparsely settled it is now, and will be for some time, difficult to maintain private schools of a high grade. What we need is help toward the establishment of graded schools wherever they can be maintained.

The township system would cause a great deal of trouble in this county; it would be necessary to vacate all of the towns and reorganize with reference to school centers.

If our school code was amended (it would perhaps require an amendment to the constitution) so as to apportion to each district according to the number of school age only up to a certain maximum, say 40, except the district maintained a graded school, it would be a means of providing for a higher education. I would in this matter rather offer incentives to the people to do, than make laws to compel.

WILLIAM RISK,

County Superintendent.

BURNETT COUNTY.

Two female teachers have been examined during the year and found qualified to teach in our schools. Nearly all the children are Norwegians, and most of them could not speak English when admitted to the schools, thus giving the teachers much labor and trouble. There are no teachers

living in our county, consequently it is difficult to secure permanent ones. I have not held an institute because there are few who understand English, and none who desire to make teaching a profession. Two school houses are in process of erection, but are not yet finished. I have made a few visits to the schools, but have been unable to secure a regular attendance of the pupils. Most kinds of text books have been used in the schools, for the reason, as is stated, that money could not be spared to purchase new ones of one kind. I hope by lecturing and visiting the people to create an interest in the schools on the part of those who, destitute of learning, care very little whether their children are educated or not. I should like to pay more attention to the schools in this county, but my salary is so small, being only fifteen dollars per year, that I must devote most of my time to other duties to support myself and family, leaving but little for educational work.

G. W. FORSELL,
County Superintendent.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

According to request I submit the following special report for the past year from Columbia county :

I.—WORK PERFORMED.

1. *School visitation*—During the past year I have made over two hundred visits to schools, through all the twenty-one towns, and in nearly all the school districts of the county.

2. *Examinations*—I have held eighteen public meetings for the examination of teachers, at which four hundred and twelve candidates were examined, of whom three hundred and ten received certificates, viz : three of the first grade ; five of the second grade ; and three hundred and two of the third grade ; one hundred and thirty five of these last being limited to less than one year. I consider the six months certificate a valuable educational incentive among our young teachers.

3. *Private examinations*.—Believing that properly conducted public examinations have a tendency to improve the teachers, and thereby the schools under their charge, I have avoided applications for private examinations except in cases of apparent necessity. Only thirty one certificates have been so issued, making a total of three hundred and forty one certificates granted during the year.

4. *Improvements*.—I have expended much time and labor in efforts to induce such districts as were backward in the matter to improve their school-houses out-houses, grounds, fences, &c., and to furnish comfortable healthy seats for the pupils, maps, charts and apparatus for purposes of instruction, and above all a sufficient amount of blackboard surface to meet

the wants of all classes in the several schools, under improved systems of instruction. By letters, by circulars, by private personal effort, by consultations with district officers and building committees, by newspaper articles and by public meetings; by every means within my reach, I have sought to induce a public sentiment and co-operative action in this much neglected but vitally essential department of the great enterprise of universal popular education.

II.—TEACHERS.

Teaching is no longer regarded as a mere pastime to be taken up for a short time, for lack of other employment, but as a regular occupation, an earnest work requiring careful and laborious preparation. There has been a marked improvement in the qualifications of teachers, and a gradual but real advance in the character and mode of instruction given in our schools.

III.—SCHOOL-HOUSES.

The work of repairing, enlarging and re-arranging still goes on. A number of good and commodious houses are being built, on improved plans, and I cherish the hope of soon having in each town at least one model school-house from which neighboring districts may safely copy.

I regret to say, however, that in most of our villages the primary departments, (the small children, who most of all need airy, healthy and comfortable quarters,) are cooped up in close, unhealthy and uncomfortable apartments, which are a disgrace to the good sense, and (on other subjects) energetic habits of our people. Especially is this the case in Poynette, Pardeeville, Kilbourn City, Fall River and Doylestown.

IV.—THE ANNUAL DISTRICT MEETINGS,

Furnish the only occasion in the year, when the superintendent has an opportunity of communicating with, or delivering a message to the mass of the voters in their several districts. My message to the district meetings this fall,

1. (*School law.*) Recites the principal recent amendments to the code.

2. (*Employment of teachers.*) Recommends that teachers be employed by the year rather than by the single term. This plan has already been adopted in several districts.

3. (*Division of school terms.*) Proposes a revised school calendar with three terms instead of two, leaving vacations at the dog-days and at the holidays, when the work of keeping school in session is very difficult, as well as comparatively profitless.

4. (*Saturday schools.*) Urges the small, backward districts to adopt the rule prevalent in the larger and more enlightened neighborhoods, prohibiting Saturday schools altogether.

5. (*School houses.*) Proposes improved plans.

6. (*Outhouses.*) Quotes Mr. Pickard's true and forcible remarks on the subject of outhouses.

7. (*School yards.*) Suggests that school house grounds be inclosed with suitable fences.

8. (*School books.*) Reminds district boards of their duty to prescribe a uniform series of books for their several schools.

9. (*Blackboards and maps.*) Asks appropriations for blackboards and other school requisites.

10. (*School registers.*) Commends the action of those district clerks who have provided suitable registers. (The "Wisconsin Standard School Register," published at Milwaukee, is the best that I have seen.)

V.—TEACHERS' MONTHLY REPORTS.

With their certificates I have furnished teachers with suitable blanks which they fill and forward at the end of each month. I consider the monthly report, when properly adjusted to improved modes of instruction and management, to be a valuable auxiliary in our work.

VI.—NEEDED LEGISLATION.

1. The law should recognize the right of faithful, laborious district clerks to a partial pecuniary compensation for their services.

2. School district libraries should be provided for.

3. Saturday sessions of public schools should be prohibited.

4. Power should be given the county superintendent (with the concurrence of the county judge) to condemn and close school houses when found unfit to be occupied for school purposes.

5. The constitution should be amended so as

(1.) To establish the school age of children from five to twenty one years of age, instead of from four to twenty.

(2.) To allow the apportionment of a part of the school fund according to *attendance at school*, instead of the present apportionment upon *residence only*.

D. W. ROSENKRANS,

County Superintendent.

DANE COUNTY.

FIRST DISTRICT.

The schools in this district during the past year have made commendable progress as a whole. I found them in the hands of energetic, and in the main, competent teachers. They showed that my predecessor had faithfully performed his duties in guarding the school room against the intru-

sion of indifferent and illiterate teachers. It has been my endeavor to keep up the standard of attainment fixed by him, and as far as possible to elevate it still higher.

The want of our teachers is not so much a lack of intellectual training, though that is by no means in excess, as a knowledge of the best manner of teaching. They too readily fall into the old beaten tract and routine of teaching, ignoring entirely the improved methods which the experience of the past few years has shown to be of so great benefit. It is to be hoped that the establishment of schools for normal instruction, and an awakened interest on the part of teachers to attend them will soon remedy this defect.

Another very grave difficulty in the way of the progress of our schools, I have found to be the great variety of text books used in the same school. It is found impossible to classify the scholars properly, and the teacher has no remedy. It is true the district board, in connection with the State Superintendent, has power over this matter. But it should be borne in mind that our district boards are not generally made up of educated men, and consequently are not easily made to understand the difficulties which a good teacher labors under in this matter. It seems to me that some remedy should be applied to this evil. There should be authority somewhere to compel a uniformity of text books in each school.

It may be proper to suggest also that our schools could be made more efficient, if each town should be required to elect an officer whose duty it should be to look after and visit the schools in his town. Many schools are badly managed, and the money squandered which is paid for their support for want of a more vigilant oversight than it is possible for the county superintendent to bestow. He does not know their condition till near their close, when it is impossible to apply any remedy. The town district system, if it could be secured would best meet this difficulty, but if it can not, may it not be reached in some other way?

During the year four new school houses have been erected in this district which are well constructed and comfortable; and steps have been taken to construct an equal, if not larger number, the coming year. There will remain room for improvement even after these shall be built, and it is to be hoped other districts will be stimulated by these worthy examples to do likewise.

O. O. STEARNS,

County Superintendent

DODGE COUNTY.

SECOND DISTRICT.

I herewith transmit my annual report of the condition of the schools in this district, and in doing so it gives me pleasure to be able to say, that as a whole, they are making progress in the right direction. There are several schools in this district that may be regarded as models and are en-

titled to rank among the best in the state. Many school districts are repairing their houses, enlarging their sites, and planting them with shade and ornamental trees. Considerable interest is also manifested, in many places, to have all the higher branches taught in school, and a teacher with a first or second grade certificate will command far higher wages than one with a third grade. It is also getting to be understood that to have a good school order and system must prevail in the school room. Want of punctuality on the part of scholars attending school is a great evil yet to be remedied. When the attention of parents is properly directed to this subject, and they understand the evil consequences that flow from this source, I am not without the hope that a remedy will be applied.

LORENZO MERRILL,

County Superintendent.

DOOR COUNTY.

Our schools, on the whole, are improving slowly. I think we shall have a graded school in this town by another year. It was proposed at the annual meeting in this district (No. 1), but as the upper story of the building is to be finished off before it can be used, and the "Building Fund" being exhausted, it was determined to postpone the work until spring, when the treasury would be replenished by a part of the amount of the tax voted at the meeting. The reports of the visits made by me, as appears by the "Abstract," amount to 15, whereas I have made 31. I have taken it for granted, that, if I visited a school three times during a term, or as many terms, it is the same school. As the blanks are arranged, they do not show the number of visits, but the number of schools visited.

W. H. WARREN,

County Superintendent.

DUNN COUNTY.

Owing to the fact that a large portion of the county is newly and sparsely settled, our schools have not attained that degree of perfection at which we hope to arrive.

While in some towns we have good comfortable houses, which are a credit to the communities in which they are situated, in others, the school accommodations are of the poorest kind, and almost necessarily so, as the new settlers are eager to have some place in which their children may attend school, and without waiting the slow process of raising a tax for the purpose, they make a "bee," throw up a few logs, nail together rough boards for seats, and the school mistress is duly installed therein. My annual report shows that many of the school-houses are not valued at a very high figure.

Many of the districts have heretofore had but one term of school during

the year, as they did not feel able to sustain a school for more than three or four months. I think that the recent amendment to the school law, requiring districts to maintain a school at least five months, to entitle them to the public money, will work much good in that direction.

The supervisors in many places have to choose between embracing so much territory in a district as to almost debar the most distant pupils from reaching the house at all, and the other evil of having so few pupils and tax payers in the district that they are unable to maintain a school as they should.

We have in the county 42 organized districts. Last winter a school was maintained in 29 of them, of which I visited 25. The past summer 38 district schools and two private schools have been kept up, 38 having been visited by me and the most of them twice during the term.

We have no graded schools in the county yet, but they are making arrangements to that end at Menomonie, where a good professional teacher is much needed.

An institute of one week was held last spring, which appeared to be appreciated by most of the teachers present. Last summer I had several teachers working under limited certificates; because I had to grant such certificates or let the schools go without teachers, and while the most did well, I was forced to the conclusion in a few cases that no school was preferable.

In many of the districts the officers and patrons appear to think it wrong and out of place for them to be seen inside of the school room, while in others all seem to be interested, and here they invariably have the best schools.

We have several teachers who are worthy of their calling, yet most adopt it only as a temporary pursuit. Many of the districts aim at getting *cheap* teachers, and at the same time pay dearest for the services rendered.

We have one encouragement, there is plenty of chance for improvement.

CARROLL LUCAS,

County Superintendent.

IOWA COUNTY.

Since entering upon the duties of my office, in Jan. last, I have visited nearly all the schools in the county—all except one, where school has been kept during the time devoted to that business. At these visits I have endeavored to make myself acquainted, as far as possible, with the condition of the schools.

I have generally conducted some of the exercises and recitations myself, and made such suggestions as I deemed necessary for the good of the school, and for the encouragement of both teachers and scholars.

I think I can discover an increased interest among the people, in relation to the cause of education, and the success of our common schools. But still I am sorry to say, the results of the increased interest are not so manifest as I could wish.

There is much to encourage the friends of education, and there are also many discouraging circumstances.

Irregularity of attendance has heretofore been one of the greatest difficulties with which we have had to contend; and from a careful inspection of the school registers, I fear there has been but little improvement in this direction. I cannot understand why so many children are permitted to spend half their time playing in the streets, within sight of the school house. And there are a great many others who scarcely attend at all. And upon investigating the subject, there appears to be, generally, no reason but want of inclination, for neglecting to avail themselves of school privileges within the reach of all. When I remember that our almshouses and penitentiaries are to be supplied from this class of children, I am persuaded that some more decisive legislation is needed upon this subject. One cause of this state of things, no doubt is, the great number of poor, old, dilapidated shells, used for, and called school houses, without convenient seats or desks, and nothing inside or out to make them comfortable, pleasant, or attractive; without which children constantly seek excuses to keep away.

This subject of building better school houses; repairing, seating and making comfortable, old ones, I have kept continually before the district boards, and I am satisfied my earnestness in this matter has not been entirely without good results. Three or four new school houses have been completed already, this season, and others are in progress, and quite a number of old ones are being fitted up and put in respectable condition; and in other cases, district boards have agreed to attend to the matter before the winter term of school.

There is a general disposition, owing frequently to neighborhood jealousies, to divide the territory into small districts; so small indeed that many districts consider themselves utterly unable to build a suitable house, or maintain a school for more than three months in the year, and that by the cheapest teacher that can be found. Some of these district boards complain of the alteration of the law requiring five months school instead of three, in order to be entitled to a share of the school fund, and as the apportionment is so small and constantly decreasing, are disposed to abandon a claim to a share of it, and maintain what length of school they are able to without. I have no doubt a law requiring a district to contain a certain number of children between the ages of four and twenty in order to be entitled to a legal organization, would be beneficial. People do not seem to understand that it is better for children to go two or three miles to a good school, than half a mile to a poor one.

It is to be regretted that school officers and parents, give so little personal attention to the schools by visiting and encouraging both teachers and scholars. I consider this co-operation absolutely necessary to the prosperity of the schools. I think, however, there is a decided improvement in this matter, and I doubt not its beneficial influence will be seen and felt.

From a comparison of the lists of questions used in the examination of teachers in seven or eight other counties, I am satisfied that the qualifications of our teachers will compare favorably with that of others throughout the state. We have a number of experienced and skillful teachers,

who are doing a good work and whose labors appear to be appreciated. Many others are young and inexperienced; but the energy and industry with which they enter upon the work, gives assurance of success. During the summer term the business is almost entirely in the hands of females.

I would suggest an alteration of the law, making third grade certificates good throughout the county, or the district over which the superintendent has jurisdiction. This would prevent much trouble and perplexity on the part of both superintendent and teachers, and do away with the present loose habit of doing business.

I have been in the habit of endorsing certificates from other counties, where they exhibited a good standard of qualifications, but only for a single term in a particular district. I have preferred this to a special examination. Perhaps some uniform method adopted by the county superintendents in such cases would be beneficial.

Upon the whole I am satisfied there is a general advancement in the prosperity of the schools, the qualifications and faithfulness of teachers, the understanding and observance of the law by district officers, and the tone of public sentiment.

In my visits among the schools, I have uniformly been heartily welcomed by all; and my suggestions to teachers and district boards in relation to such improvements and changes as I deemed essential, have been kindly received, and a general progressive disposition manifested. And as I become better acquainted with the work, the people, the scholars and teachers, I cannot help but feel a growing interest in the prosperity of all.

SAMUEL PARKS,
County Superintendent.

GRANT COUNTY.

Having by letter pointed out the several inaccuracies of my annual report, I shall not here refer to them, or explain them. The source of them lay outside my office. I am sorry that quite a number of districts (8 whole and 8 joint) failed to report.

There are thirty-one towns in the county. I have during the year held twenty examinations, consuming about three months thus, altogether, and have made one hundred and sixty visits to the different schools of the county, giving evening lectures upon educational topics in various localities. I have striven to do good by these visits—to encourage what I see that is good in methods of instruction and discipline, and wherein I see need of improvement to suggest it.

The year has been one of improvement. Fewer schools have been failures, and more have been decided successes. This is owing in part to the fact that teachers are more earnest and enlisted in their work; in part to the better system introduced; and in part to the fact that I have been careful to exclude unworthy teachers as fast as I can;—true this causes a degree of dissatisfaction on the part of some fathers and mothers and un-

cles and aunts of rejected applicants. And, if I may speak of the county superintendency without the charge of lauding myself, I would say that it has done much to elevate the schools and the teachers of the county. The standard of qualifications of teachers has been raised, thus dropping out by the way many of the incompetent, and giving more steady employment, at better wages, to the competent. I know there are some who lay this very thing of higher wages as a serious charge against the system, but they belong to a class who are willing to count dollars against morals and intelligence, and to whom the world is not indebted for any desirable reforms or material progress.

I am pleased to mention also, that fifty-two teachers have taught during the year in the same school, at least twenty-four have continued in the same school as during the previous year, twenty for five terms, four for six terms, one for eight terms two for nine terms, and one for ten terms, consecutively. There are still, however, too many districts that show a curiosity for change. Some localities seek for the cheapest teachers they can find and in the end generally have the dearest school. They really throw away their money, and worse than throw it away, for they permit their children to be taught vicious habits of study (or rather of idleness) and too often of manners. But these are the exceptions. The citizens, generally, of this county are in favor of good schools and are willing to give them the necessary pecuniary support.

Teachers have received higher wages than for the previous year, and the wages for that year was an advance on previous years; the average wages of male teachers this year, being an advance of 10 per centum, and for female teachers, 5 per centum. This shows the advance in wages of female teachers to be but half that made in wages of male teachers; but in individual cases the advance has been far larger than in male teachers' wages, the average being reduced by the very small wages in some other districts. The best wages, paid female teachers, were in the towns of Muscoda, Lancaster and Tafton—in the first \$42, and in the last two \$40 per month. The best wages, paid in the county to a male teacher, was to the principal of the Boscobel school, \$75 per month. In a number of districts female teachers have received from \$35 to \$37.50, and males from \$40 to \$60 per month. It is but right that labor should be rewarded according to the difficulty and importance of the labor itself, the responsibility imposed, the preparation required, and the faithfulness with which it is done. Too many have heretofore acted upon the idea that a woman, simply because she is a woman, should receive for the same labor, as well done, less pay than a man, simply because he is a man, should receive. Fortunately the times and opinions are changing. Next year's report will show a still better state of things.

The board of regents of normal schools has during the year located one of the five state normal schools at Platteville, in this county. I look upon this as one of the grand results of the year, and take it as an earnest of better things to come, to our common schools. A better class of teachers of necessity creates a better class of schools; and if public opinion does not go ahead in elevating the schools, the schools thus improved will beget a better state of public opinion in regard to them. Hitherto there has not been, and there is not now a sufficiency of first class teachers to fill the

schools ; and hence many schools are necessarily taught by, to some extent, incompetent teachers. We look to the state normal school to supply this long felt want. I expect it to withdraw many teachers from their work next winter ; and thus, for the time, make the supply of teachers smaller, but in time it will make payments with interest.

In the matter of grading there has been great progress made in district No. 5, (south school) of Platteville, and in the school at Boscobel. These two schools, during the year, were quite thoroughly graded, and the labor in them systematized. The other schools have not changed in this particular. The two schools at Platteville and that at Boscobel are the only ones in the county well graded. I trust that soon the schools at Hazel Green, Lancaster, Cassville, Muscoda and Potosi will emulate the example of the former ones. There are still other points, Wingville, Woodman, Patch Grove, Tafton, British Hollow and Beetown, that might sustain graded schools.

The new school house at Boscobel has been well seated this year, with "Rankin's improved school desk,"—this district have now two good school houses upon their lot and are beginning to discuss the necessity of yet another to meet the increased and yet increasing demand for room. There have been several school houses buildied during the year, most of them of improved plan. I may mention those of districts No. 1 of Fennimore and No. 16 of Lancaster. Yet some districts build without a plan, and thus waste their money in a house entirely unsuited to the purpose for which it is built. The seating of the house, at Hazel Green was completed during the present year. At Boscobel and Cassville complete sets of outline maps have been procured ; and at the former, a supply of primary charts, and considerable other apparatus, as well as blackboards all around the several rooms,—at the latter, as also in district No. 5 of Platteville, a bell sufficiently large, perhaps, to be heard all over the district has been furnished. At Lancaster steps have been taken to build a fine school house, to cost about \$12,000, of which \$6,500 are already secured with which to commence operations. And so throughout the county there are many improvements and signs of better times.

One town, Platteville, has moved in favor of the township district system. The member of assembly from that district is instructed to ask for a law allowing towns to organize their schools upon this system ; and this town has decided unanimously to so organize, when so permitted to do. This, I think is a step in the right direction, and well taken. Some towns, perhaps some entire counties, may not be prepared for so radical a change,—Platteville is ready, and will gradually educate her bordering towns up to the same preparation. I hope soon to see the system adopted throughout the county and the state. By it every man may have the advantages of a graded school which every town can thus and ought to, support, and which advantages are now enjoyed by those only who live in a few of the village districts. The tendency now is to small districts—the villages of Beetown and British Hollow are now divided each into two districts, supporting four second rate schools at a greater expense than would be the expense to each district to support a good school of two departments, and still the children receive but little advantage—crowded eighty together in a room, perhaps, sufficiently large to accomodate forty pupils. So in many country districts

there is the same tendency to divide—every man seeming to want a school house, at least at the corner of his farm. There are two other evils that possibly the township district system might reach and remedy by changing the levying of taxes from the sub-district to the township, and removing the expenditure of it from the sub-officers to the town officers. I refer to the neglect to enclose school grounds, and to furnish them with outhouses. By the town clerks' reports for this year, only twenty sites out of two hundred (or one-tenth of all in the county,) are well inclosed, and only thirty-nine of the same number are furnished with outhouses in good condition. Tasteful schoolrooms and surroundings are appreciated by all live teachers and intelligent people generally. Common decency, not to mention a regard for the innate sentiment of purity and refinement in children, should, it would seem, prompt school boards to furnish these necessary buildings. That so many of our school houses, standing as they do upon the open prairie, and often disputing the right of way with passing wagons and carriages, should be uninclosed and unfurnished with outhouses, is far from creditable to our county.

During the present year I have begun to require monthly reports from the teachers. I have received such reports from one hundred and forty-five teachers. I had no means of putting blanks into the hands of all the teachers during the first term of using them. I find them a great means of inducing teachers to put forth their best efforts; and, I take it, they have an effect upon pupils, too. I have endeavored to make the reports suggestive of improvements such as enterprising teachers can easily make. They are a help in securing co-operation between teachers and superintendent.

I have held during the year two institutes: one at Boscobel, from September 1st to the 8th, attended by seventy-six teachers; the other at Lancaster, from April 2d to the 6th, attended by one hundred and twelve teachers. I had no help this year in conducting institutes, but that of teachers of the county in conducting drills, discussions, &c., with the exceptions below. I would especially mention Rev. Julius Schum, formerly of Lancaster, whose zeal for the cause of popular education, as well as his liberal culture in the schools of Prussia, fits him so well to instruct teachers both by class drills and lectures. I trust that the citizens of Champaign county, Illinois, whither he has moved, may receive from him such benefit as have we of Grant. I would mention, also, A. R. Bushnell, of Lancaster, who, leaving the dry forms of the law for a few days, very naturally found himself a niche among those of his former calling, rendering valuable aid in drilling classes, in discussions, and in lecturing. Whilst in most things we have been gainers during the year, in one thing we have greatly lost. Jno. J. Copp, who as a lecturer and co-laborer in general institute work for the past three years has been second to none, having returned to his home, at Groton, Conn., having laid down the ferule to adjust the wig to his cranium.

There were present at my examinations, during the year, 414 candidates, of these 258 received certificates—3 of the first, 6 of the second, and 249 of the third grade. Some of these are twice counted, having been examined in spring and fall. In addition to these I granted 25 local certificates to persons who, although failing to come up to the standard, gave evidence

of aptness to teach. This gives a total of 283 licensed to teach in the county during the year. And here is an evidence of improvement—25 local certificates this year, last year 43. I have refused many applications of school boards that I would license particular ones for their schools, but such applications are becoming rarer, and I hope they may cease altogether. He or she who aspires to instruct the youth of the land, should be qualified to pass an examination for a third grade certificate. Yet there are those who would be willing to teach on a local license all their days, if such license could be secured year after year. I have preferred to grant a local license to those who apply for the first time rather than to those who have taught term after term, and seem quite content with their qualifications. I am glad that United States history was put into the branches required for a third grade certificate. Teachers should know something of the origin of our government and the history of our country. I trust the day will soon come when an examination will require some knowledge of a constitutional text book, or science of government; and these things should be taught in all our district schools, if not from text books, at least orally and as general exercises.

D. GRAY PURMAN,

County Superintendent.

KENOSHA COUNTY.

In connection with my regular report, I have the honor to transmit the following special report:

The past year has been one of prosperity to the majority of the schools of this county. Very much of this prosperity can be directly traced to the efforts of my predecessors in office—B. L. Dodge and R. Graham. Both these gentlemen did all in their power to induce teachers and pupils to be earnest and thorough in their work; and we see something of the effect of this in the steady improvement of our teachers as a class.

Patrons are negligent about visiting schools, although they show their appreciation of successful teachers, by paying such a fair price and continuing them in the same school two or more terms. Wherever a new school house has been built during the year, the people have shown their liberality by voting such taxes as would insure a good house, every way fitted for school purposes. For such school buildings, two districts in the town of Pleasant Prairie deserve especial notice.

District No. 2 has nearly completed a school house, of which the estimated cost is two thousand dollars (\$2,000). Site for house is twelve (12) rods square, inclosed by a substantial board fence. Building, 22x36 feet, with basement below and school room above. Basement built of stone and brick, seven (7) feet in height, divided into two rooms, one for fuel, the other for the use of pupils. The school room is to be furnished with desks and seats having iron standards. The ceiling is twelve (12) feet in height. Ventilators are so arranged that, with a thoughtful teacher, pure air may always fill the room. The building is to be completed, ready for the winter term.

District No. 11, Pleasant Prairie, has completed a school house second to none in the county for convenience. School room 25x35 feet; height of ceiling twelve (12) feet; estimated cost, one thousand dollars (\$1000). A good bell on the house aids the teacher in securing punctuality. The site for house contains a half acre, enclosed by a good board fence. The play grounds are separated by a high, tight fence, running from the rear of the house to the rear of the yard.

In connection with this, I would respectfully urge on those who have charge of the erection of school houses, that more attention be paid to the seating of the same, the position of the stove and ventilation. The seats should be chairs, fastened to iron standards, with a single desk for each pupil, and each of these at the proper height.

The following schools have secured the highest per cent. of attendance during the summer term:

District No. 2, Somers, 96 per cent.—Mr. L. O. Lee, teacher.

District No. 2, Pleasant Prairie, 94 per cent.—Miss L. F. Bourne, teacher.

District No. 7, Somers, 93 per cent.—Miss B. M. Spence, teacher.

District No. 8, Somers, 92 per cent.—Miss Ella Patterson, teacher.

The summer terms of our common schools, usually commence in the month of May, and continue until the last of August, thereby including the two months of the year most unfavorable to study. If this were changed, so as to have no school during July and August, a great advancement would be made toward securing a more regular attendance.

A few districts have made the change thus indicated—making three school terms in the year, commencing the fall term in September, and closing the summer term the last of June. It is partly owing to this fact, that districts No. 2, both of Somers and Pleasant Prairie, stand highest in the county for attendance.

L. W. BRIGGS,

County Superintendent.

KEWAUNEE COUNTY.

There has been very little improvement in building or repairing school houses during the past year; we have six frame and about thirty log school houses, the former are very well arranged, but the latter are very poor and unsuitable for the purposes designed.

We have two graded schools with two departments each, one at Kewanee, and one at Ahnapee, which have been conducted by experienced and successful teachers.

LYMAN WALKER,

County Superintendent.

LA CROSSE COUNTY.

We have, in this county, exclusive of the city schools, sixty-three school districts, in which are employed sixty-six teachers, three of the schools having each two departments. To supply these schools with teachers I have held, during the past year, eight public examinations and have examined one hundred and fifty-seven applicants for certificates of the third grade, one hundred and four of whom received such certificates and fourteen were licensed to teach particular schools, while the remaining thirty-nine have been rejected. There were six applicants for certificates of the second grade, two of whom received them, three received third grade and one rejected, and two applicants for certificates of the first grade, to one of whom such certificate was issued, the other receiving a certificate of the third grade, making a total of one hundred and twenty-five certificates issued—one of the first, two of the second, and one hundred and twenty-two of the third grade, including those to whom limited certificates were given. Of these, I would say that while I do not approve of the system of permitting any person to teach who does not possess the necessary attainments to entitle him to a third grade certificate, the scarcity of teachers to supply our winter schools has compelled me to adopt this expedient. Of the fourteen licenses issued, twelve have been for the present term of schools. It may be urged with some degree of plausibility that it would be much better to have no school. I, for a long time, entertained the same idea, but am now satisfied that with schools as we have them in this county, there are many who cannot pass the required examination—the superintendent exercising his judgment in the selection—who, to say the least, would do much better in the schools than to have the school houses closed all the year. Such is especially the case in many of our newly organized school districts, which are settled entirely by those who speak some foreign language, and to whose children—well grown toward man and womanhood—the only opportunity that will ever be presented for them to learn to read and write the English language will be within the next two or three years.

Of the sixty-three districts in the county, one is still without a public school building; the inhabitants maintained a school, however, eight months during the last year in a private house. The greater part of the houses are framed structures and, of themselves, present a very comfortable and cheerful external appearance. They are, however, with few exceptions, devoid of almost everything that would render them attractive in their surroundings. No enclosures, no shade trees, no play grounds, nothing but the naked school house placed in a slight expansion of the public highway. There are two buildings of brick and three of logs. Very few of the buildings are supplied with outline maps and none with geographical, philosophical or astronomical apparatus. Blackboards are in most cases rather small, though most, or at least many of the school houses are being improved in this particular. The outhouses—be it said to the credit of the county—are *generally* in a very good condition. There have been three new school buildings completed during the last year, and several others are in process of erection. At the present rate of improvement, in a few years our county will be very creditably

supplied with public school buildings, and we sincerely hope that there will be a commendable interest in making them attractive and inviting to the pupils as well as furnishing them with the most approved means of imparting instruction.

I have required each teacher in the county to make a report of the school at the end of each month, the blanks for which I have furnished them in order to make them uniform. Among the things to be reported is a statement of all the time lost during the month by absence or tardiness, and it is a matter of surprise to see the amount of time lost, by those who pretend to attend school during the term, and I venture the assertion that the per centage of attendance is quite as large as in a majority of the counties in the state. I think the practice has had a salutary effect upon our teachers and a good influence upon our schools. One feature which has been a source of much good, I think, is in having the names of all those who have lost no time by being absent or tardy and those who are perfect in recitations and deportment, embodied in the report which I copy into a book kept for that purpose, and publish in the county papers in my general term report to the people of the county.

I have visited each school in the county twice during the year and many of them oftener. This is invariably done without notice to the teachers. These visits have satisfied me of two things—first, that our teachers are all, or nearly all, working hard for the interest of our schools, and second, that the patrons are very little interested in their schools after they have employed their teachers and got them “running;” or if they are interested they do not prove it by the “best evidence,” viz: visiting the schools. I think it is safe to say that three-fourths of all the schools in the county are never visited during the entire year by a single patron. Such is the deplorable state of things, but what shall be the remedy I will not attempt to say.

We held one institute the last year in the city of La Crosse for the teachers of the city and county. It was well attended, continued four days and a half, and was upon the whole a success and resulted in good to our teachers.

Generally, we have every reason to be encouraged and engage in the work with renewed vigor for the ensuing year, for there is every prospect of making the schools in this county second to none in the state. We have talent, industry, wealth, and last, but not least, a high moral sentiment pervading the entire county, communicated from the parent to the child and cultivated and fostered until it presents an admirable spectacle. Under these favorable circumstances, having our admirable school system, it would be a miracle indeed if the education of our youth were neglected. But I have so much faith in the intelligence and virtue of our citizens that I cannot but believe that the time is not far distant when this county will stand first among the counties in the state, in view of her many educational facilities and the intelligence and moral worth of her sons and daughters.

J. E. ATWATER,

County Superintendent.

LA FAYETTE COUNTY.

I have the honor to submit the following general statement touching the condition of the public schools of this county. In addition to this, I shall present a few observations, which, however peculiar in manner and form, will not, I feel, be deemed irrelevant to the general subject matter. The accompanying annual report, as you will perceive, is characterized by errors, both of omission and commission. These features are to be ascribed either to neglect, or to the want of a proper understanding on the part of certain of the town clerks, of those duties, upon the proper discharge of which must depend the accuracy of the report of the superintendent. This is an evil which seems inseparable from our present elective system, by reason of the changes which are constantly taking place in the officers who administer our school affairs. Every recurring election is liable to result in the choice of new officers, who, in the nature of things, cannot in all cases, acquire that familiarity with the duties of their respective positions necessary to assure accuracy in their reports.

As regards the general working of our school system in this county, I believe it to be in the main successful, and as well adapted to the condition of society existing here, as any that could be desired. Perfection is not found in this world, yet some individuals and some systems approach perfection more nearly than others. To those of us engaged in educational matters, the study should be to render our school system as nearly perfect as possible. To do this requires time, thought, labor, and money. Effort is needed on the part of the various parties concerned.

Nothing, as I conceive, is more essential to the success of our system, than the election of the right kind of men as school officers. By this I mean, men who possess a fair share of education, and with this correct principles, and who are willing to give the time requisite for the proper discharge of their duties, prompted by the consciousness that they are thereby promoting the public good and the individual welfare of those to whose keeping must soon be committed all that pertains to the interests of society.

The schools under our system are the people's schools, and it behooves the people to know who are the men entrusted with their control and government. Do they act as *men* maintaining the authority and power with which their office invests them, and see that a teacher is upheld in her authority over her pupils? Are they men of liberal and generous views and feelings? Are they men capable of appreciating worth and talent in a teacher? Are they men that are really interested in the teacher's welfare and the pupil's progress?

Though there is no pecuniary compensation allowed our district school officers, is not the consciousness of doing good to hundreds of children a *reward* in itself? Is not the fact that the members of a single school board, have it in their power, to a great extent, to form the character and mould the destinies of perhaps one hundred children, *reward* enough? Twenty years hence the timid girls and stirring boys, who now greet the visiting school officers with a smile, will be able to appreciate the time and effort bestowed by the board for their good, and will rise up to do them reverence as *benefactors of their race*. Or are the members of the school

board men that would sacrifice the good of the school and the interests of the teachers rather than yield the exercise of one iota of their power and their authority, rather than overcome a prejudice or abandon a whim?

TEACHERS.

It is difficult to place any one in the exact position that talents and attainments deserve. Extrinsic circumstances have much to do with it. Nevertheless those who devote themselves conscientiously to attaining excellence in their profession will study its improvement and its progress. And this leads to the inquiry, are the teachers in the public schools proud of their profession? And do they unite with each other in sustaining its dignity and honor? Or do they teach merely for the money, regardless of the solemn responsibility resting upon them to prepare their pupils to battle bravely and courageously in the conflict of life? Do they implant in them principles of honor and justice to all men? Are they men and women of pure sentiment, of noble aims and high purposes? Are they willing to do what seems best for their pupils in all things?

If it is difficult to make an idea take root in a child's brain, does that excuse the process of some teachers in the public schools of grinding children into machines as nearly alike mentally, as possible? Or should originality and individuality be brought out more in children? Can our teachers boast of sufficient intellect and variety of culture to be capable of such development? Do teachers give sufficient vent to the animal spirits of the naturally active and buoyant children? Do they render the exercises sufficiently varied? and do they employ sufficient judgment and common sense in the administration of corporal punishment?

PARENTS.

Another and most essential condition to the successful and harmonious working of our school system, is the relation which parents should sustain to it. In many instances the regulation prohibiting the admission of children under the age of four years into the public schools is disregarded, and we find parents sending babes of three years of age to school, "to have them out of the way;" thus rendering the primary room a nursery of puny, peevish, sickly little creatures, to be kept in a strained and tiresome position six hours a day. Do the parents invite the teachers of their children to visit them and learn what progress their children are making, whether the teachers are such as to improve, elevate, instruct and refine their children? Do they co-operate with the teachers? Do they instil a feeling of respect, reverence and affection for the teacher into the hearts of their children?

CHAS. B. JENNINGS,

County Superintendent.

MANITOWOC COUNTY.

I regret that the time of making my annual report has occurred as I am making semi-annual examinations, which will preclude any lengthy special report from me.

The cause of education in Manitowoc county is prospering finely. New frame school houses are the order of the day, and a number have been erected within the past season. The people are getting more liberal in financial matters for the support of schools, and a general feeling of interest for the cause of children seems to pervade them.

The amendments to the school code passed by the last legislature, are just and sound, particularly that portion which compels five months school, instead of three, and that relating to officers employing teachers without certificates.

JERE. CROWLEY,

County Superintendent.

MARATHON COUNTY.

Marathon is divided into a German and an American district, for some parts of the county are exclusively settled by Germans, while others are inhabited by Americans only. The towns of Jenny, Texas, Weston, Mosinee, Knowlton and part of the town of Wausau may be said to constitute the American—those of Berlin, Stettin and Marathon and part of Wausau making the German district. In the districts where the inhabitants are mostly American, schools have gone on as they generally do in newly settled parts of the country. At present there are six respectable school houses in them—frame buildings well furnished, though outline maps have found their way into one of them only. We have here 7 good teachers and some of the rest make promising progress. Of a few I must say that they have, or at least had, the opinion that being Americans qualified them to teach *eo ipse*, at least in a small school or in German districts; and it seemed hard to such to be compelled to begin to study for themselves. The teachers all seem to make effort to advance and qualify themselves better for their office, and such as do not, we hope will soon be released. I have granted 29 certificates up to the 17th of October, including those granted at the fall examinations; of these 24 were given to American applicants and 15 to Germans. Only one of our teachers holds a first grade certificate—and I think these should be sparingly given and to such only as really deserve this honor. Two teachers hold a second grade, which leaves 36 third grade certificates, and of these quite a number were limited to six months.

In the districts where the inhabitants are exclusively Germans, there are eight good log school houses well furnished, and one frame building—outline maps have found their way into 2 of them, several are furnished with other maps and about 5 districts are to be supplied with maps this year.

One good log school house is now building in which the children of two formerly very small districts will be instructed. Though the Germans in our county have shown a great deal of interest in the education of their children, our public schools among them have proved a failure on account of the management of them for several years. The first districts were organized about seven years ago; American teachers were hired in most of them and nothing but English was taught, and the children hobbled through their primer year after year, and—knew entirely nothing of what they were reading. So it was with most of these districts. In others German teachers were employed that hardly knew anything of the English language beyond reading “Saunders’ second,” but even these did not teach the German language in their schools. In the best schools among the Germans of our county, the children at last attained to the high standing of being able mechanically to read “Saunders’ Third Reader,” but still they were not able to speak English enough to sell a few pounds of butter, nor could they give even the most simple sentence correctly in German. That has been the so-called education of the children of the Germans in our county—speaking of them as a whole. It is a sad picture but very true and correct.

I have made it my study to watch these schools and find out where the fault lay; and I must say the principal cause of such decided failure is that those children were not taught to read in their own language first. Allow me to state how I would manage these schools to insure success. The children should first learn to express their thoughts in their mother tongue; they should first learn to read that and afterward they would learn more of the English language in three months than they would learn, in the old way, in three years. A good teacher, conducting a school in that way, might challenge the world to compete with him. This is my firm opinion—the result of years of careful observation. I will further state what has led me to believe that our public schools can be made beneficial to foreigners only if conducted on this principle. The Germans are divided up into hundreds of dialects, so different from each other that men of different dialects can hardly understand each other. Out of twenty German families not one uses the regular German in family intercourse. Their children, therefore, taken as a whole, are not able to understand this book-German—if I am allowed to so express myself. Men of all dialects, however, are able to make themselves understood in this so-called “high-dutch.” Now these children that do not even understand their mother tongue are bothered with learning a foreign language of which they do not hear a word at home. How can the schools, managed in such a way, prove otherwise than a failure. But let the child’s mind have a chance to enlarge by the use of its own language and it will in time learn another language ten times faster and understandingly. How would it be with American children were they sent to a French or Spanish school from the first, their parents not being able to speak either of those languages? What wonderful progress they would make. Therefore, to make our public schools profitable among the German part of our population their children should first learn their own language.

It may be objected that then the English language would be neglected. I firmly answer—no! but the children will learn more of English and learn it more understandingly in this way than they would otherwise. To the

objection that the public schools are built for English instruction, I answer: it is so, but the question is how a thorough English or American education may be soonest acquired by a child of a foreigner; and here I am firmly convinced that, if we would conduct our schools in the way indicated, our children would reach that end at least three times as soon as they possibly could in any other way under the circumstances.

In the German districts spoken of, there are now employed German teachers that are well qualified in their mother tongue, and hard trying to go ahead in the English, and such as would not, we hope soon to dispose of. Schools in these districts are doing very well, with but few exceptions, considering the very unfavorable circumstances, as these are nearly the same as when a student learns a strange language. It must always be kept in mind that these children are doing a student's work in our public schools and then one cannot do otherwise than be satisfied with their progress. In such of these districts where the English language is used at home it does tolerably well to teach that language only—though it would be both an honor to the state and also greatly beneficial to the commonwealth if as many of its children as could learn both languages were given a chance to do so—but in those districts, where parents are unable to use the language of our country, the children are sadly behind those that have learned both German and English in the schools.

I know that most teachers employed as such in our German districts would not be well qualified to teach in most of our American districts, but still we have no others, and since they are ahead of the children and are trying to acquire more and more knowledge of the English language, we cannot at present do better than to let them be employed, with the understanding that they must go ahead or give up their claim to keeping school. If they had been thus morally compelled to study by every one of my predecessors, they might now be excellent teachers.

Finally I would say: let us concede to foreigners their own language, as all civilized nations do to Englishmen living among them in any considerable number, and they will be sooner and better Americanized than otherwise. Let us remember that the people of Schleswig and Holstein have not been made Danes by tyrannically compelling them to forsake their dear mother tongue in their schools and churches. Then will these German Americans be able, too, to be the teachers of their countrymen that will be constantly coming over for centuries to come. If the law could allow it, I would still go a step further and say, let us even tolerate their teaching bible truth in the schools if they are all of the same religious convictions, for christianity must make up the foundation of real morality and the happiness of our nation, and of the stability of its republican form of government.

Some of our smaller districts have been consolidated. We are trying to better our schools and to press forward, and looking back and viewing what has been done, I dare say that our schools have made a move in a good direction, and in that direction, God helping, we will try to go forward.

J. JACOB HOFFMAN,
County Superintendent.

MARQUETTE COUNTY.

The schools in this county are generally doing well.

There was a marked improvement in the summer term, and that of last winter, in regard to *order*, system, &c Cause. More life and energy in the teachers, and more interest manifested by the patrons in the welfare of their school.

There seems to be a vacancy in our present system in regard to the supervision of schools. We need a connecting link between the county superintendent and the schools, which should be supplied by reviving the office of town superintendent, with the same powers and duties as formerly, except the examination and licensing of teachers.

HARVEY S. MILLER,

County Superintendent.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

FIRST DISTRICT.

In addition to the abstract of the reports of town clerks already forwarded, I deem it my duty to make the following statement regarding the condition of schools in this district :

There have been no new school houses built during the year ; however, district boards are most active in making any repairs that are found necessary to the convenience or comfort of the scholars.

This superintendent district comprises five towns, which are divided into three inspection districts. During the past year, I have held seven meetings for the examination of teachers, three in the spring and four in the fall. These meetings were attended by 87 applicants for examination. Of this number 56 have received third grade certificates ; 2 received second grade ; 1 received a first grade, and 22 were rejected. I have also granted 6 limited certificates, making a total of 65 certificates granted within the year. The fall examinations I have conducted somewhat differently from those in the spring, having, at each of the meetings devoted a part of each day to the regular mode of oral and written examinations, and the remainder to the discussion of topics relating to school government.

I have made, during the past ten months, 109 visits to 48 schools. There has been considerable effort made during the past year, both by teachers and school boards, in securing a uniformity of school books in the schools of the county. I also observe a growing desire on the part of school district officers, to retain in the same school, for more than one term, the teacher, when found competent.

During the summer, I established a system of "teachers' monthly reports," and from my knowledge of the working, I am of the opinion that the superintendent has no ~~more efficient~~ ^{more efficient} ~~method~~ ^{method} of ascertaining the capabilities of

the teachers, as well as the condition of the several schools under his charge, than through these reports, provided they are made with accuracy and truthfulness.

At the fall examinations, I read to those in attendance the circular of the state superintendent on the opening of the normal school at Platteville, and the conditions necessary for the admission of members. On various occasions since then I have endeavored to induce some, (whose character and attainments were such as to entitle them to admission), to enter the normal school the present term, but I have been invariably met by some such remark as the following: "Would you advise me to enter on a profession that, in nine cases out of ten, does not afford a decent means of subsistence?"

I know that the best educators of the country are looking anxiously around and inquiring, one of another, how they may help to render these normal schools successful. In my opinion, if they would have them succeed, they must endeavor to procure constant and remunerative employment for those who are about to graduate in these institutions. Our country schools, as constituted at present, do not afford such employment, and, judging from the times, are not likely to do so for some indefinite period, as our people and our legislative bodies, seem to regard the business of education as of merely secondary importance.

That portion of the school code as amended during the last session of the legislature, and which is deemed the most favorable to the interests of education, as far as granting increased facilities for holding longer terms of school is concerned, consists of subsection 6 and 12, of section 19, act of 1863. Said law as amended empowering school districts to raise by tax each year *five hundred dollars* for the payment of "teachers' wages," is, except in the case of villages, to all intents and purposes, a dead letter, as I don't know any district in this county (and I believe it is nearly the same in most of the counties of the state) which has even reached the sum permitted to be raised by the law before being amended. The clause obliging each district to maintain in each year at least *five months' school*, is, I am prepared to admit, of some advantage to the inhabitants of the newly and sparsely settled portions of the state, but the law is inoperative in the older and densely populated sections, as *five months' school* and over, in each year, has generally been the rule for a number of years past in Milwaukee county, and I am led to believe in all the older settled portions of the state also. I am well aware that even in some thickly settled parts of the state there are to be found some districts with little population and still less territory, that have not kept school for five months in each year. If this latter class of districts, all over the state, should be disorganized, and incorporated with adjoining districts, it would very much benefit the cause of education.

If compulsory education is to be resorted to at all, let the law be so amended that it will reach all classes and communities alike. Is it just to compel sparsely and newly settled districts to maintain school for five months, and allow densely populated and comparatively wealthy districts, in the older settled portions of the state, to go on keeping school for five and six months as heretofore. The law in this respect is unjust.

No person of the least foresight will for a moment insist, that employ-

ment for five or seven months in the year, will induce those who will have graduated in our normal schools to follow teaching as a profession, while other and more lucrative employments will be open to them. In vain then will we have established normal schools in our midst, if we are not prepared to give permanent employment, and increased pay to the superior class of teachers these schools will send forth. The experience of those states, take New York and Massachusetts for instance, which have had normal schools for years past, is conclusive on that point, as it appears that only a very small per centage of those graduating in the normal schools of these states ever followed teaching as a profession. The reason is obvious, teaching as a business did not pay. We cannot hope for better success under our five months' system. It is conceded by all that *education* is the great "bulwark of our liberties." Is it not then a matter of surprise and regret that our legislative bodies pay so little attention to its proper development. It is hardly necessary to inquire here, why it is that at present in the cities and villages of our state, the teachers are so much superior to those employed in the country districts? Why to be sure, because they are permanently employed, and, as a consequence, better paid, and until this result is secured in the country, in vain may we look for a better class of teachers, or a more thoroughly educated community.

I have had within the last few months several applications from school district boards for well qualified teachers, with offers of greatly increased pay, accompanied, however, by the usual condition that works so ruinously to our school system, "only for four or five months." It is easy to conceive what was the result. I could not induce the better class of teachers to return to a business in which they could not hope to obtain permanent employment.

I regret to have to say that as a consequence of our short terms of school, some of our best teachers quit the employment at the close of each term, to engage in other pursuits that pay better. Yet I am convinced that the teachers of this county are in point of qualifications far in advance of what they were a few years since. If the duties and responsibilities of teachers are considered, it must be admitted, that taken as a class, they are the worst paid of any in the state.

JAMES F. DEVINE,

County Superintendent.

PEPIN COUNTY.

The schools of this county are gradually assuming a more systematic shape. The old hovels, heretofore used for school purposes, are being removed and respectable houses erected in their stead.

The schools are of a higher character than ever before—the reason is, teachers are better qualified and becoming more earnestly enlisted in their

great work. The fall examinations produced the best lot of papers for three years, and showed a decided progress on the part of the teachers.

Our school system is good, but my opinion is, by judicious legislation, it can be bettered.

The great drawbacks to all our public schools are irregularity and vagrancy, tolerated in almost every district by ignorant parents or guardians, who do not appreciate the importance of educating the rising generation. The cupidity of guardians often robs the child of the time he should spend in school and directs his efforts to manual labor. It is a sin against civilized society to allow children to grow up in brutish ignorance. Statistics show that the laws of society are most frequently violated by such ignorant persons; hence we have learned that ignorance is the basis of crime.

To guard against this evil, society must have some compulsory system of education. No American citizen should be allowed to bring up a family, destitute of the rudimentary principles of knowledge. Yet I know of families in this county, the heads of which can neither read nor write, who are rearing their children in the same manner. The same is true to some extent all over the state, and so long as it is not considered a crime and so treated by society, so long will it continue to be so. When all the necessary expenses for maintaining and carrying on a school, have been incurred by society, then the same authority should say that *all must partake of its benefits.*

This irregularity and vagrancy, in connection with our common school system can be the most effectually reached, it seems to me, by some system of taxation; a tax of twenty-five cents per day to go the school fund, for every day a child is kept out, would bring many to time, and a corresponding tax for tardiness would strike at the root of two of the greatest evils with which the school is afflicted.

Again, our reports and statistics would be much more correct and reliable. I have found some schools without registers and districts unable to make a reliable report.

Again, experience has taught many educators that *five days* school per week is better than *six*. I have noticed, in traveling over the state, that generally in the most enlightened and flourishing districts, especially where the district board are men of liberal education, they require only *twenty* days teaching to the month. Enlightened public opinion is fast leaning this way. At our annual school meeting this question was freely discussed, and the entire district, without a dissenting voice, voted for *twenty* days per month, because it was better, not only for teachers and children, but also for parents. Many back districts, and some districts from long established custom, still hold for *twenty-two* days; the law as it now stands is a stumbling block and it ought to be changed so as to keep pace with the people. A law requiring *twenty* days to the month would gladden the heart of every teacher and every child in the state.

These little changes, united with the "township district system," would place our school system on a firm basis. Great results can be accomplished only by the concentration of aggregated effort. One man cannot build a city or a railroad, but by the united efforts of thousands the great work is accomplished. A district may sustain a mixed school, but some will

stand in the way of others ; whereas enlarge the boundaries and get the capital and influence of the whole town, and the wants of all will be better provided for and the results more grand and satisfactory.

JAMES R. HANAN,

County Superintendent.

POLK COUNTY.

I am happy to state that I find a marked improvement in the schools of our county generally for the past year. The theory and practice of teaching is beginning to interest our teachers ; the old system is passing away before the improvements of the day. And, as one of its consequences, a more regular attendance is secured, as will be seen by the statistical reports. The people generally seem to manifest a growing interest in their schools, as is indicated by the annual school meetings. So far as I have heard from those meetings, appropriations have been made for improvements, by way of painting, enclosing school grounds, purchasing apparatus, &c.

We have one district in which a graded school could be successfully established, and resolutions were passed at the annual meeting for that purpose.

There has been one good frame and two or three good log school houses built the past year, and preparations are being made for the erection of others.

One district has suffered the loss of a good new school house, with dictionary and other books, by fire, and a number of districts have never yet built, although they have maintained schools for several terms.

It is necessary that some new schools be organized in the settlements, which doubtless will soon be effected. Upon the whole the present prospect is rather encouraging. We have still to regret that the state superintendent has never yet found his way into Polk county, to make an official visit. Shall we have to say this in our next report ? I am satisfied that such a visit would give a new impetus to the cause, and I really hoped and even promised that such would be the case before this time.

I have spent considerable time and labor in endeavoring to furnish a correct statistical report, but there is such a great deficiency in the town clerk's reports that accuracy is impossible, and as my file of reports show—they were so late getting in that there was no time to send them back for correction. An idea seems to exist that if they are received before the 10th of October it is sufficient, notwithstanding I have caused a circular to town clerks to be published reminding them of their duty.

R. H. CLARK,

County Superintendent.

PIERCE COUNTY.

Since I entered upon the duties of my office, last January, I have endeavored to awaken an increase of interest in our schools, especially among our teachers. As our county is new, and most of it sparsely settled, we are obliged to use the material we have for the advancement of education. During the past year the winter schools would compare unfavorably with summer schools. Last winter many of our teachers exhibited a want of energy to an alarming extent—yet much improvement has been made the past summer. We need teachers of moral weight of character, passing an energy commensurate with the object to be obtained. I have witnessed but a few absolute failures among our teachers, and I trust this will not occur again with the same persons. We have two fine and very prosperous graded schools, one with six departments the other with three. Mr. Reed has had charge of the larger one for some six years, and is a specimen of excellence as a teacher.

The greater part of our teachers are energetic and faithful, which makes our schools, intellectually, very healthy and prosperous.

We have some very fine school houses in different parts of the county, yet the greater part are rather poor. There is a commendable spirit manifested for their improvement. Several new ones have been erected this season, not very costly, except one.

I have visited every school, except two, within homestead limits, supported by private subscription, and the new portions of the county not visited before, and encouraged the formation of new districts with considerable success. I feel the want of competent and energetic district school boards to co-operate with me in the management of our schools. If they would discharge their duty as required, it would give new life and vigor to our schools and teachers.

We need a uniformity of books. It is no uncommon occurrence to find as many classes as scholars in some rural districts. Is it not time that some positive steps should be taken to remedy this great evil?

DANIEL THURSTON,

County Superintendent.

PORTAGE COUNTY:

In compliance with your request, I submit a brief statement in relation to the condition of the schools in this county. Progress in the cause of education, like the changes in the world around us, is necessarily slow. Among causes which impede our progress here is the want of means adequate to build comfortable school houses, and a fund sufficient to pay teachers wages. In a county like this, comparatively newly settled, the attention of the people is, necessarily, mainly directed to procuring food, raiment, and shelter for themselves and families. In a sparsely settled county, with a public school fund amounting to less than fifty cents per

scholar, it is a heavy burden on a people, in some instances struggling for the necessaries of life, to raise an additional fund to support a school a sufficient length of time throughout the year. This operates adversely to the interests of our schools in two ways. It does not afford employment a sufficient length of time to induce well qualified teachers to come among us, and therefore necessitates the employment of such persons as are willing to take up with occasional employment, and who are not regularly educated as teachers. In this way they make about enough to buy their calico, leaving nothing to expend in procuring books and other means of improvement.

Briefly then, our needs are money and teachers. Much is said about amending our laws, changing this feature and that. But that which Wisconsin needs most, in order to educate her children, is to *foster* her general *school fund* and increase it in every possible way. She should profit by past errors, by which it has been squandered. Let me here suggest that a law authorizing the levying of a tax throughout the state, to be distributed in the same manner as the existing fund, would be a great help to the newer and poorer counties. 2d. The normal school fund should be augmented with all possible dispatch. It is upon the normal school that we must depend to supply our schools with the kind of teachers needed to make them what they should be and must be in order to accomplish the object of their institution. In proportion as our schools improve in excellence, in that proportion will the people exert themselves to maintain them. We want a normal school in every congressional district. As a rule the poorer classes, or at least those in ordinary circumstances, engage in teaching, and unless aided by the state largely and liberally, we cannot be provided with teachers. We may talk and grumble as we will, the thing is impossible. Let our legislature then turn its attention to augmenting the normal school fund and the general school fund of our state, and earnestly go to work to bring up our common schools to that degree of excellence that none but "codfish aristocrats," who wish to have the name of sending their sons and daughters "off to school," will be under the necessity of looking any further than our common schools to procure for their children a good practical English education.

I have the satisfaction of saying that the spirit of our people is improving with regard to the means of educating their children. I am sometimes astonished to see the alacrity with which they tax themselves for their support. No new school houses of any note have been erected this year, but preparations are going on to build during the coming year. As to the number of certificates granted, the visitation and labors of county superintendent, &c., see my statistical report.

W. R. ALBAN,

County Superintendent.

RACINE COUNTY.

Since my term of office commenced, I have visited all of the schools in the county once, and nearly all of them twice. And I think there can be no doubt that the schools as a whole, are making gradual improvement; and were it not for the frequent and unnecessary change of teachers, together with the great mixture of text books, the improvement would be increased two fold in the same length of time. But these evils are being realized, and means put into operation calculated to remove them.

Generally speaking, a good degree of discipline has been maintained in all the schools, and in most cases without resorting frequently to the more cruel methods formerly practiced, viz: corporal punishment. Only a few of the teachers have totally failed, while a large number have manifested an aptness and ability to teach highly commendable to themselves. "Oral instruction" is receiving attention as well as object lessons, and in many instances, teachers have employed these agencies with marked success. It would be of great assistance to the teachers were the schools more generally supplied with "outline maps," "globes," geometrical figures, etc., etc. It seems to me that some plan might be adopted whereby every district with a suitable school house might be supplied with the necessary apparatus from a county fund, raised for that special purpose annually. The usefulness of these articles in a school as a means to impart instruction, cannot be over estimated, and must be apparent to all.

TEACHERS.

There seems to be an increasing demand in this county for well qualified and competent teachers. A number of the districts refuse to employ any but those holding first or second grade certificates; and many others are endeavoring from time to time to secure this class of teachers. Still it cannot be denied that a majority of the school officers are satisfied if they can get a teacher of any kind, provided they will teach for small pay. Hiring a "cheap" teacher is yet a popular practice with many districts, but it is safe to say they prove to be the dearest in the end. Until public sentiment is raised to a standard so high that it will not tolerate *cheap* teachers, we may expect to find *poor teachers* and *poor schools*.

When the whole people rise and with one voice demand better teachers, they will have them, but so long as incompetent ones meet the public demand it is vain to look for any radical change for the better.

During the summer terms I adopted a system of teachers' monthly reports, which I am convinced has proved to be very beneficial to the schools. Teachers who have been successful, have invariably taken an interest in them and reported promptly, while those whose success has been doubtful have taken an opposite course, thus enabling me to form a tolerably correct idea of their schools, and shaping my plan of action before seeing them.

I attribute the general good standing in scholarship and deportment, as well as the better discipline and classification of the schools, as much to this as to any other single cause, and believe the best interests of schools in general, require that monthly reports to the county superintendent be made a legal obligation.

DISTRICT BOARDS.

I find by reference to the monthly reports of teachers during the summer, that in fifty school districts, embracing many of the best schools in the county, only *thirty* visits from district officers are reported.

There are various reasons for this general neglect of duty, which, perhaps, should shield them from undue censure. They often plead their ignorance of the late methods of school management, and also their not being familiar with the text books now in use, forgetting that simply their presence would make their visits beneficial. If they could offer a few words of advice and encouragement, and all could do that, it would stimulate both teacher and pupils to double their diligence, and thus while benefiting their schools, they would create an interest for schools in their own hearts they never felt before, and in a short time would become qualified to judge intelligently as to the merits of their schools.

Could they, and the patrons of the several schools, be induced to pay frequent visits, the standard of teaching would be raised fifty per cent. within the next five years, a result to gain which, any reasonable sacrifice ought to be cheerfully made.

Teachers often justly complain that they are so seldom visited, and more than one has been heard to exclaim—"I do not believe the people care what kind of a school I teach."

Teachers are like most other people, they wish to be appreciated, and when successful, approbated, and our schools would not suffer were this natural desire more frequently gratified.

I believe I shall have occasion to make a more favorable report under this head next year.

ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS.

Not much improvement over last year can be reported. Last year the absence for the whole county was *thirty-seven* per cent., this year it is *thirty-six*. This is the most discouraging feature connected with our schools. Over *one-third* of the children do not go into the schools during the year, of the other two-thirds not more than three-fourths attend school to exceed two months in a year. This is an evil of the first magnitude, and must be surmounted before our schools can become truly prosperous and progressive. Educating a portion of the children of the state, at the expense of all the people is not more democratic, than to compel the universal attendance of all the children of all the people. If it is voluntary whether we patronize the school or not, it should also be voluntary with each one whether he contribute or not to support them; the reasoning is the same in both cases, and the law in one case will be obeyed as readily as in the other.

The towns of Rochester and Yorkville show the best attendance of any towns in the county. The former showing but *nineteen per cent.* of absence the past year, the latter nearly the same.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

No new school houses have been built during the year, but quite a number have been so repaired as to make them comparatively suitable for school purposes. A large number, however, are totally unfit for use and a few of them defy description.

The influence of a good, substantial and well arranged school house in a community, is not generally understood as it should be; if only a selfish, pecuniary view of the subject is taken into account, it would be sufficient to cause a good school house to be erected in every district. But when the principal object is considered, it is reprehensible that there are no more attractive and pleasant school houses to be seen. During the coming year there will be a large number built, some of them costly edifices, creditable to any farming community. District No. 3, town of Rochester, will build a good sized stone school house, probably when completed the best in the county outside the city of Racine. Building committees from other districts, are referred to this for a model, both for its cheapness and convenience of arrangement.

There are many subjects worthy of notice which for lack of time must be omitted. I cannot close this report however without acknowledging my obligations to those district boards with whom I have had dealings, for their uniform courtesy, and readiness to co-operate in any measures looking to the improvement and welfare of the schools. I trust that the present friendly relations may be continued, and that the prospective condition of the schools in this county may be fully realized.

L. D. COOMBS,

County Superintendent.

RICHLAND COUNTY.

Notwithstanding heavy state and local taxes there has been a laudable liberality manifested in making necessary levies for the support of district schools.

During the year five school houses have been erected at a cost ranging from \$500 to \$800 each, and at a total cost of \$3,250. There have been several others built of a poorer class and at less cost, and one at Lone Rock costing \$2,500.00, which was destroyed by lightning before completion.

A great majority of the school houses of this county are very poorly seated, wholly unprovided with libraries, maps or apparatus; and standing on sites neither inclosed nor provided with outhouses.

There is a growing zeal among teachers to approach more nearly the high standard of qualifications which it is desirable all should attain.

The supply of qualified teachers, however, is not equal to the demand.

VAN S. BENNETT,

County Superintendent.

ROCK COUNTY.

FIRST DISTRICT.

My report is not as complete as I could wish, as my term of office did not commence until Jan. 1, 1866, and no teachers' reports of last winter's term were required by my predecessor.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

During the past summer two school houses have been erected, one in the town of Avon, and one in the village of Orfordville; the latter a commodious, substantial, tasteful building, well seated and provided with all necessary appurtenances for comfort and success. Orfordville has long been disgraced by a school house fit only for dumb brutes, but at length by the careful management of the efficient school board one has been built which does honor to the village. Eight other districts are taking steps toward building better school houses in the fall, or early next spring.

In nearly every case the district boards seem resolved to make the new houses worthy the object for which they are to be built.

Great good might be accomplished by substituting a chair and small table for the teachers use in place of the high desks, pulpits and platforms now in many of the school houses built years ago, rearranging seats, providing larger black boards, etc. etc.

The district boards are, in respect to the care of the school houses in many cases, neglectful.

TEACHERS.

There are eighty-five teachers employed in this superintendent district. The practice of employing the same teacher several terms in succession in the same district is on the increase.

The teachers have manifested, with few exceptions, commendable zeal and interest in their work.

VISITING SCHOOLS.

Since Jan. 1, I have made one hundred and thirty-seven visits to schools, making, at nearly every visit, suggestions in reference to methods of teaching, remarking the items most worthy of criticism, commending and condemning as far as thought advisable, and have, I believe, without exception, found teachers glad to hear and ready to heed hints helpful to their success.

In many instances I found the school rooms neat and clean, sometimes tastefully adorned with flowers, mottos, wreaths of leaves, curtains—in the absence of better ones—of newspapers neatly notched, caps and bonnets hung on numbered hooks or nails, and now and then collections of mineral and vegetable curiosities arranged by careful hands.

Such things cannot be too much encouraged.

The teacher who directs the pupils in clearing away the rubbish and making beautiful the door yard, and in making the school room pleasant and in-

viting, can hardly fail to excite that interest in them which is essential to success.

EXAMINATIONS.

At the spring examinations there were	
Applicants for certificates,	130
Passed examination,	73
Rejected,	57

Of those rejected, twenty-four received—generally on written request of district boards—district certificates, or certificates of effect until the next examination only.

I do not like the plan of giving such certificates and shall discourage it in the future.

The amendments of the school law, effected by last winter's legislation, are already producing good results in the schools. It is well that teachers are required to be examined in history of the United States and the theory and art of teaching; and that these new requirements are demanded of those to whom are given third grade certificates.

TEXT BOOKS.

From the teachers' monthly reports it appears that our school books are by no means uniform. The efficiency of the schools is greatly impaired by the multiplicity of kinds of text books. Amendment in this respect is desirable.

There is great neglect on the part of parents in visiting the schools. The good teacher always welcomes, gladly, visitors to the school, and all are cheered and encouraged by their presence.

The greatest hindrance to the schools is *irregularity of attendance*. It is a more serious evil than any other, perhaps than all others. Parents frequently allow their children to remain at home on light and trivial excuses and the absence of one pupil is a detriment to his class and an injury to all.

Cannot some remedy be devised? There is, I think, a steady improvement in the schools in methods of teaching. Mental arithmetic, orthoëpy and orthography are receiving more attention than heretofore. Special effort has been made during the last term to secure greater thoroughness and accuracy in the efforts of the pupils. Distinct articulation has been thought worthy special care.

If the people will as faithfully and earnestly carry into effect the system of education as it has been liberally and wisely devised, Wisconsin cannot but rank among the highest in the great sisterhood of states in the intelligence and culture of her citizens.

J. I. FOOT,
County Superintendent.

ST. CROIX COUNTY.

The increase of children, above the preceding school year, of an age to attend school in this county, is about 14 per cent.

The amount expended for school purposes is.....	\$15,780' 00
The average wages of male teachers per month,	42 28
" " female teachers, " 	30 19

The average attendance of scholars registered, 50 per cent. It would have been higher but from the remarkable snow storms which blocked the roads and rendered them in many districts wholly impassable for a considerable time. Irregular attendance is a serious hindrance to the prosperity of our schools. It subjects our county to the loss of at least one half of the money expended for the support of schools; and the children who are thus deprived of school privileges, to a loss which can never be estimated or repaired. Those who have no children of their own to educate, are nevertheless taxed for the support of schools, under the plea of public benefit derived from a system of free schools. Would it not, therefore, be obviously just to require, by law, the regular attendance upon school privileges of every child of suitable age and condition to be profited by them?

In other respects, the schools of our county during the past year have given evidence of increased vitality and progress. The teachers who attended the normal institute, which was held four weeks in the village of New Richmond, carried the spirit of the institute into their schools, and to a considerable extent into the communities where they labored. Several made out monthly reports of the deportment, attendance and scholarship of their pupils and sent them home for the signature of their parents; and, at the end of the term, to the superintendent for inspection. The results have been quite satisfactory. If teachers were required by law to adopt the system of monthly reports, its advantages would soon be generally apparent. It might seem at first to tax the teacher with extra labor, but it would also save labor in the management and discipline of the school.

Four school houses have been built, and some have been repaired and enlarged. Three new districts have been formed and organized. The new buildings erected are of wood, substantially built, located, planned and finished with judicious reference to the wants of a school.

Our people seem generally inclined to have good school houses and to keep them in repair. They are not all as well furnished as they ought to be, and some are not inclosed. Only a few can be met with which have not some claim to fitness and decency.

It is gratifying to observe that in respect to reading books, spellers and arithmetics, there are now in the county, in general use, only two series, viz: Saunders' and the National readers and spellers, and Davies' and Robinson's arithmetics. In respect to other text books there is still a lamentable want of uniformity, there being in some schools not less than four kinds of geographies, and nearly as many kinds of grammars. It would seem in such cases to be the duty of the district boards to retain one and reject the rest. Penmanship is too much neglected in our schools. Pa-

rents are slow in procuring stationery for their children, and teachers are not earnest in their efforts to teach this indispensable art.

There is much complaint of the neglect of district boards to attend to the duties required of them by law. It should be remembered that gratuitous service is irresponsible, and not often faithfully rendered. As school officers receive no pay, they do not feel obligated to work; if allowed reasonable compensation, they would serve the district more willingly. Their duties are various; they must take care of the property of the district, and provide for the wants of the school; they must look up and hire teachers; they must keep the financial accounts of the district, and supervise and inspect the school. These various duties are generally performed, when done at all, by the district clerk. Much of his time is required to do what ought to be done, and his time is as valuable to him as to the district. Men who are competent and responsible can seldom be found to fill this office without compensation, and without such men, in the office of district clerk, the affairs of the school district will be loosely managed. Here and there we meet with a model district clerk, who is himself a "host" in his district; who makes his school a kind of hobby. He does all work seasonably and well. He is careful in his selection of a teacher, but when once employed he sustains and encourages him in every well directed measure; he infuses his own zeal into the hearts of the teacher, parents and children, and to crown his useful labors of the year, he makes out his annual report with accuracy and neatness, exhibiting to the public facts of interest relating to the condition of his school and a nicely balanced account of the receipts and disbursements of the public funds.

Such district clerks are much needed. They would add incalculably to the efficiency of our district schools, and greatly relieve the burdens of the teacher.

A. H. WELD,

County Superintendent.

SAUK COUNTY.

In the twenty-two towns in this county there are one hundred and fifty-four schools. Among these, since the first of January, the commencement of my term of office, I have made one hundred and ten visits. During the winter term I called upon the board of each district, and usually succeeded in getting one or more of the members to enter the school with me.

I could then point out to them whatever I thought worthy of commendation in the general management of the school, or call their attention to defects in the same, in the school building and its surroundings, lack of apparatus, furniture, etc., with a hope, in many instances, of producing reform.

I spent half a day in each school, with a very few exceptions, not attempting to visit more than two schools per day. Thus I had time and op-

portunity to determine the character of the school, its advancement, and the teacher's method. In nearly every school, I conducted one recitation or more, for the purpose of testing the thoroughness of the instruction, and of correcting faults in the teacher. My own method was never presented as a *model*, but as a *hint* to something better than had been practiced hitherto.

This county is too large to admit of a thorough supervision by one man. One hundred and fifty-four schools, scattered over an extent of territory, forty miles in extreme length and nearly that in extreme breadth, certainly furnish more work than one superintendent is capable of performing with any credit to himself, or lasting benefit to the schools. There are two assembly districts in the county, and if each constituted a superintendent district, I am fully persuaded that the usefulness of the present system would be doubly augmented.

Documents received from my predecessor show that in last fall's examination certificates were granted as follows :

1st grade, 1 ; 3d grade, 96 ; total, 97.

Of these 19 were limited. These papers do not show the number that applied for certificates, nor any other facts, connected with the examinations, besides those already cited.

Last spring, I appointed and held examinations at six different places. Whole number of applicants, 177. Certificates were granted as follows :

1st grade, 1 ; 2d grade, 1 ; 3d grade, 106 ; limited, 25 ; total, 133.

During the last of these examinations, the heavy rains set in, which carried off nearly all the bridges, and on that account, many were unable to attend. Consequently, private examinations were afterwards granted to those who furnished this as a reason for not attending one of the public examinations. Upon these examinations 18 certificates were granted ; one limited ; remaining in force until next spring, 126.

For three years prior to my term of office I was absent from the county, and therefore, unacquainted with the standard of the schools.

Hence, I cannot, so far as my own observation goes, speak with any certainty as to their progress this year over last. Perhaps we may gain a partially correct idea of this, however, if we compare a few items in the reports of the last two years.

We find then, that in 1865, the number of children over 4 and under 20 years of age who attended school during the year, was about 79 per cent. of the whole number, of school age in the county. During the past year the per cent. was about 66 1-2, showing a decrease of 12 1-2 per cent.

The number of days taught by a qualified teacher in 1866, was 4,234 1-2 days *less* than the number taught in 1865.

In 1865, the per cent. of attendance (in days) was about 29 ; in 1866, 39 ; increase, 10.

The average wages paid teachers in 1865, per month, was \$25.84 ; in 1866, \$28.24.

In 1865, the amount raised by taxation, for school purposes, was \$13,-871.36 ; in 1866, \$21,781.86 ; or \$7,910.50 more in the latter than in the former year.

Assuming that these reports are correct, these facts, so far as they go, prove that we are not much, if *any*, in advance of last year.

The statistics I have gathered from personal inquiry, concerning the schools I have visited, do not vary greatly from those above given, except, perhaps, in the number of scholars in attendance, which does not amount to one-third of the number registered. The hop interest throughout the county, is perhaps the cause of this sparse attendance. Nearly all the children, male and female, who are old enough, are kept at home to work in the hop fields. I know no remedy for this evil, except a system of compulsory attendance, which I earnestly advocate.

A great change has occurred among the teachers. Many old and experienced ones have abandoned the profession, and engaged in other pursuits, leaving their places to be filled by inexperienced teachers, whom district boards have usually employed in preference to better ones, merely because they could secure their services for less wages. But many are beginning to see the evils arising from such a policy, and to apply to the superintendent for well qualified teachers.

No new buildings, that I have any knowledge of, have been erected during the past year, and probably no improvements have been made beyond the ordinary repairs. Yet, in several districts, steps have been taken towards building new houses.

In the ninety-five districts I have visited, there are but *three* good buildings. Many of the others are old and dilapidated. Nearly all, illy arranged and incommodious, and a few are almost worthless, even as a protection against the weather. It is strange, but nevertheless true, that the building which should be the best in the district is, in many instances, the poorest. But these were erected in primitive days, when the patrons were unable to do better. Doubtless they will soon give place to new, improved and substantial houses.

R. B. CRANDALL,
County Superintendent.

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.

There have been forty-four schools maintained in the county during the past year. One thousand, three hundred and fifty-eight pupils between the ages of 4 and 20 years have attended these schools during their several terms. The time of holding schools in the various districts has varied from three to nine months. The union school at Trempealeau has three departments with an average attendance of about 40 pupils in each department. The school at Galesville had an average attendance of about 60 during the summer term. This school will commence the next year with two departments. Other schools in the county vary from 50 to 13 pupils daily during their several terms. Most of these schools are in a thriving condition, while a few, from various causes, but generally from a disagreement among different members of the districts regarding locality, etc., are not what they might be under more favorable circumstances. As

a whole I believe the schools of Trempealeau county are not behind those of the neighboring counties of the state.

THE TEACHERS.

Eighty-five applicants for certificates have been licensed to teach in the various districts of the county during the school year. Of this number, eighty-three were of the third, and two of the first grade. Seventy-one were granted to females and fourteen to males. Thirteen were granted for six months, or limited to particular districts. Twenty-three applicants were refused certificates from January 1, 1866, to September 1, 1866, and sixty-two granted during the same time. The ages of teachers vary from 50 to 15 years. The average wages paid male teachers was \$36.04. The average wages paid female teachers, \$25.42.

While a few of the teachers in our county have failed to make themselves profitable to their employers, quite a large majority have done well, and a few have proved excellent. Could they have the advantages of attending teachers' institutes and associations, I think it would greatly improve them and bring about a more uniform system of instruction, and enable our county to keep pace with the educational progress of older counties.

THE PEOPLE.

At heart, the people of our county feel a deep interest in education; but there is so much physical labor to be performed in a new country, that the educational interest is quite likely to be neglected; and, in neglecting this, they appear careless of that which is of vital importance to their mental and moral welfare. What they can do with their hands they do with a will. I have known a school district organized, a school house erected, and a teacher employed and at his work, all in a week's time.

The foreigners of our county are not behind the native citizens in the matter of education. One of the best country school houses in the county, and one of the three sites of well inclosed grounds, is in a Norwegian settlement. The pupils of this district make up by dint of close application for the disadvantages under which they labor in learning a new language; their progress being fully equal to that of the children of native citizens.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

The school houses of our county vary in valuation from \$8,500.00 to \$50.00. Several new school houses have been erected during the past year, and there is a prospect that others will be built during the coming year.

DUTIES OF THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

The practice of the superintendent is to visit all the schools once, and

as many of them as practicable twice during each term. These visits, together with the spring and fall examinations and other various duties, occupy all of his attention and the largest portion of his time during the year.

S. S. LUCE,
County Superintendent.

WALWORTH COUNTY.

Since the first of September, 1865, there have been granted in this county four first grade, one second grade, and one hundred and eight-four third grade certificates.

I can only give particulars regarding the spring examinations of 1866. Five public examinations were held, at which there were one hundred and eighty applicants for certificates, three for second and the remainder for third grade. The standard required was the same as that of my predecessor; for first grade eighty, second grade seventy, and third grade sixty per cent. in each branch. A rigid adherence to this standard made it necessary to issue limited licenses for certain districts.

The whole number to whom certificates were granted, was one hundred and three. Number rejected, seventy-seven. Several of those rejected were considered too young for teachers. The number who obtained certificates were fifty-seven per cent. of the number of applicants. One received second grade, sixty-three third grade, and thirty-nine limited certificates.

I am sorry to report such an item as the last. It is to be hoped the number will be smaller in my next. There are too many who are satisfied with any kind of a license that will enable them legally, to pass their time in school houses as teachers.

During the past summer fifteen have been engaged as teachers without certificates. The new law was passed none too soon for this county.

The great lack among a large class of teachers in this county is *earnestness* in their work, which would induce them, not only to obtain a better education, but a knowledge of the art of teaching. The carelessness and indifference of many teachers is startling, when we consider the work they have undertaken.

We sadly need a more earnest and efficient class of teachers, and I am glad to say, I think we are obtaining such, even though it be slowly.

The more rigid system of examination inaugurated by my predecessor, which I have endeavored to maintain, has accomplished at least two good results. First in discouraging many who lack the necessary energy to fit themselves for teaching. Second. In raising the compensation of those who are really interested in the work.

It gives me a great deal of satisfaction to report so great an improvement in this respect as regards female teachers. I really think in most districts a good female teacher is preferred to a poor or indifferent male —

The ridiculous idea, that of two teachers of equal capacity to teach, one should work for half the amount of compensation the other receives, only because one is a woman and the other a man is fast losing currency. At all events we will try and do away with it entirely. I think competent lady teachers will receive from twenty-five to thirty-five dollars per month and board the coming winter. There is a growing disposition to secure capable rather than low priced teachers, they being the only cheap ones.

This is evident from the fact that the services of those whose success is well known, are secured many weeks previous to the opening of the schools. The old question which we as teachers used always to expect first, "What do you ask?" is not so frequently heard.

There is too little interest *manifested* by patrons, in visiting schools; still many teachers report a fair number of visits every month. I think there is some improvement in this respect.

Not many districts report any expenditure for apparatus of any kind. I think this in a great measure the fault of teachers. There are more willing to do without than to make the effort to obtain these great auxiliaries of a successful teacher. With many, outline maps, globes and charts are of no benefit. They do not seem to know, nor will they take the pains to learn, how to make successful use of them. With such it would be of little use to furnish school rooms with apparatus. The only result would be the destruction of the same by scholars. I am sorry to say I have seen such cases. When teachers feel the importance of school rooms being properly furnished, more of them will be. The people must be educated, and this is in some measure the work of the teacher. In no case have I known a thoroughly earnest teacher to make the effort to obtain maps or charts and fail.

Since the first of January I have made one hundred and seventy-five visits among the schools of the county, and in most cases I have found teachers trying to do well, and the majority succeeding.

I cannot forbear mentioning the following country schools of the past summer, as worthy of special commendation, on account of the earnest, well direct labors of the teachers:

Joint district No. 1, Spring Prairie, Miss Rosie C. Swart, teacher.

District No. 9, Spring Prairie, Miss Sarah Willis.

District No. 12, Spring Prairie, Miss Julia Chamberlain.

Joint district No. 4, Lyons, Miss Fanny Kinney.

District No. 3, Sharon, Miss Mary E. Bloss.

District No. 3, Whitewater, Miss Ada A. Hamilton.

District No. 8, Richmond, Miss Hattie L. Barlow.

District No. —, La Fayette, Miss Susan Williams.

We have eight graded schools in the county, five of them are doing finely. We have lost the services of several of the most efficient teachers we have ever had in the county; and as in some cases the loss was sustained rather than give a fair compensation, it is to be felt the more keenly. I think the majority of teachers get all they earn, but there are some whose services can hardly be measured by dollars and cents—at least so few of them as are usually given.

The teachers to whom I referred are Mr. Smith, of Geneva; Mr. Parker, of Delavan, and Mr. Cutler, of Elkhorn. Mr. Smith has had the good

sense to find places in Janesville for five or six of our best female teachers. We can hardly thank him for it, though we admire his wisdom and good taste.

The following has been done in the way of school buildings the past year.

The people of Delavan have made a fine new building by additions to the old one, at an expense of between nine and ten thousand dollars, making it worth about fourteen thousand dollars. The building is nearly ready for use, and I think there is no finer school house in any village of the same size in the state. This improvement is owing in a great measure to the earnest, persistent efforts of Mr. Parker, who has taught in Delavan the past four years with very marked success.

Geneva has laid the foundation, and will early next season, complete a fine edifice at an expense of ten to twelve thousand dollars. Mr. Smith's strong will and earnest, thorough labor have been marked by this result. I think this is not saying too much.

Elkhorn has raised ten thousand dollars, and will next year erect a fine building.

Whitewater sadly needs a better and more commodious building, but as the village gave twenty-three thousand dollars last summer for the normal school, there will probably be nothing done at present.

Joint district No. — of Geneva has built a very nice house at an expense of one thousand dollars. It will, when completed be the best country school house in the county.

I shall be able to report the erection of several new buildings among the country districts next year.

I think the people of this county are ready for the township system, and I hope the next legislature will at least allow its adoption.

The interest in educational matters is steadily on the increase, and we have every reason to look hopefully to the future.

ORVILLE T. BRIGHT,

County Superintendent.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The people of this county do more and more appreciate the free school institutions of our state, which is proved by the fact that they build new and good school-houses, increase the teachers' wages and vote, even in districts that never did it before, money to buy outline maps; have blackboards and other utensils for the use of their schools.

Our teachers also show a satisfactory improvement in regard to knowledge, as well as to practical teaching. The majority of the school districts vote for male teachers for the winter schools, believing that they, as far as the conduct of a school is concerned, can work with more effect, &c, than female teachers.

I examined during the previous year 140 teachers. The average standing was from 6 1-2 to 7 1-2 on a scale of ten.

I trust the next legislature will not enact any more school laws, as the present ones are not yet fully understood and carried out by many school boards.

" FRED. REGENFUSS,

County Superintendent.

REPORTS OF CITY SUPERINTENDENTS.

CITY OF BEAVER DAM.

The public schools of this city, have been in successful operation during the past year.

Our city is divided into four wards. The school year consists of forty weeks, and is divided into three terms.

The first term commences on the first Monday in September, and continues until the Friday next preceding christmas.

The second term commences on the first Monday after new year's day, or on the first Tuesday, if new years should occur on Monday, and continues until the fourth Friday in March.

The third term commences on the second Monday in April, and continues twelve weeks.

A public examination of all the schools takes place during the last week of each term.

An examination for the advancement of pupils into higher grades, and departments, takes place during the last week of the school year.

The public schools of this city are divided into four departments as follows : primary, intermediate, grammar and high school.

Each department consists of three grades, namely : first, second, and third.

There is a primary school in each of the four wards, an intermediate in the second and fourth, and a grammar and high school in the second ward.

There are ten teachers employed in the different departments ; a principal who has charge of the grammar and high school, with two female assistants ; all the other departments are taught by female teachers.

The principal is paid, per year,.....	\$1,000
Two female assistants, each,.....	\$320..... 640
" intermediate teachers, each,.....	280..... 560
Four primary teachers, each,.....	240..... 960
One assistant intermediate,.....	240..... 240

Making the amount of teachers' wages.....\$3,400

There are suitable and commodious school buildings, owned by the city, in all the wards but one, and appropriations have been made to build in that the ensuing year.

The appropriation for the past year amounts to \$4,539. For the ensuing year to \$5,000.

T. W. R.

The number of children residing in the city, according to last census, over four and under twenty years of age was 1158, of which number 546 were males, and 612 females.

The whole number of scholars that attended the public schools, during all or part of the year, was 687. Average number 547; leaving a balance of 471 children outside of the public schools. A large proportion of this number, however, are in attendance at other schools in the city, namely: about sixty have been instructed in Wayland University; one hundred and ninety (190) German and Irish children have attended St. Mary's, and about thirty the Lutheran school, making 280—added to 687, makes 967—leaving only 191 out of the whole number of children, as reported in the city, as not having attended school during some part of the year.

ELI BOTSFORD,

City Superintendent

CITY OF LA CROSSE.

We have in this city two graded schools, each having three departments—grammar, intermediate and primary. For these two schools ten teachers are employed—two male and eight female—and have been fortunate in securing the services of a good and efficient corps of teachers at the lowest “market prices;” \$800 and \$900 per annum for the male teachers, respectively, and from \$300 to \$350 for female teachers. They all exhibit a commendable interest in the improvement of their several departments and are bringing the schools up to a high grade considering the many disadvantages under which they labor. As is universally the case throughout the state, so far as my knowledge extends, there is a deplorable lack of interest among the citizens and patrons of our schools which are seldom visited, and apparently as seldom thought of.

The subject of erecting a suitable building for the purpose of a high school, has been considerably agitated for the last few months, and we are in hopes of having such a school established, to accommodate the students as they finish the course in the grammar departments of the ward schools, within the next year. The need of such a school is very generally acknowledged and severely felt.

There are in this city, as will be seen from the report sent you some time since, 1584 children between the ages of four and twenty years, of whom 680 attended the public schools during the last year, or something less than 43 per cent. of the whole number. I have every reason to believe that if our school facilities were improved, as the necessity seems to demand, this attendance would be materially increased. There are, however, two denominational and two private schools, which will of necessity draw largely upon our public schools, but many now attend solely because there is no room for them elsewhere.

It is but just to state here, however, that our city has endured a great

amount of taxation, for the last four or five years, and now that the "cruel war is over," and the taxes begin to assume their ordinary proportions, and the attending excitement has given place to the thoughts of local improvement, I have every reason to believe that the people in this beautiful and thriving city will make steady and constant efforts to improve our educational facilities, and establish in the city of La Crosse a system of schools that will in every way meet the demands and be worthy the intelligence of her people.

J. E. ATWATER,
County Superintendent.

CITY OF MADISON.

The public schools of Madison are divided, for distinction's sake, into five grades, viz : Primary, Intermediate, Grammar, Senior Grammar, and High School. Every grade consists of a two years' course. The course is as follows, viz :

COURSE OF STUDY.

PRIMARY GRADE.

FIRST YEAR.

First Term.—Alphabetical Charts.

First Reader.

Oral instruction on form, color, flowers, morals and manners; physical exercises and singing.

Second Term.—First Reader.

Oral Arithmetic.

Oral instruction on parts, color, plants, animals, morals and manners; drawing on slate and blackboard; print reading lessons; singing and physical exercises.

Third Term.—First Reader.

Oral Arithmetic.

Oral instruction on parts, size, qualities, trades and professions, morals and manners; slate and blackboard drawing, and printing; singing and physical exercises.

SECOND YEAR.

First Term.—Second Reader.

Oral Arithmetic.

Home Geography.

Oral instruction on form, trees, plants, foreign productions, morals and manners; drawing and printing; singing and physical exercises.

Second Term.—Second Reader.

Oral Arithmetic.

Home Geography.

Oral instruction on form, size, color, weight, five senses, morals and manners; drawing and printing; singing and physical exercises.

Third Term.—Second Reader.

Oral Arithmetic.

Primary Geography.

Oral instruction on common things, morals and manners; recitation of multiplication table, and printing it on slate and board; singing and physical exercises.

INTERMEDIATE GRADE.

FIRST YEAR.

First Term.—Third Reader.

Primary Geography.

Primary Arithmetic.

Oral instruction on animals, trees, plants, morals and manners; slate and blackboard exercises in adding numbers; concert recitation of multiplication table; sentence making, with punctuation, definitions and spelling; singing and physical exercises.

Second Term.—Third Reader.

Primary Geography.

Primary Arithmetic.

Oral instruction on foreign and home productions, morals and manners; slate and blackboard exercises in adding numbers; concert recitation of multiplication table; map drawing; sentence making, with definitions, marks of punctuation and spelling; singing and physical exercises.

Third Term.—Third Reader.

Primary Geography.

Primary Arithmetic.

Oral instruction on foreign and home productions, morals and manners; slate and blackboard exercises in addition; concert recitation of multiplication table; sentence making, with definitions, punctuation and spelling; singing and physical exercises.

SECOND YEAR.

First Term.—Third Reader.

Geography and Map Drawing.

Intellectual Arithmetic.

Oral and Written Spelling.

Oral instruction on miscellaneous topics, biographical sketches, morals and manners; sentence making with punctuation, use of capitals and definitions; declamation once in two weeks; singing and physical exercises.

Second Term.—Fourth Reader.

Geography and Map Drawing.

Intellectual Arithmetic.

Oral and Written Spelling.

Oral instruction on miscellaneous topics, biographical sketches, morals and manners; sentence making with punctuation, use of capitals, and definitions, singing and physical exercises; declamation once in two weeks.

Third Term.—Fourth Reader.

Intermediate Geography.

Intellectual Arithmetic.

Oral and Written Spelling.

Oral instruction on miscellaneous topics, biographical sketches, morals and manners, map-drawing, sentence making and composition; declamation once in two weeks, singing and physical exercises.

GRAMMAR GRADE.

FIRST YEAR.

First Term.—Fourth Reader.

Practical Arithmetic.
 Mental Arithmetic.
 Geography and Map Drawing.
 Oral and Written Spelling.
 Penmanship.

Oral instruction on sound, light, water, air, morals and manners; sentence making, with composition; vocal music; declamation and composition once in two weeks.

Second Term.—Fourth Reader.

Practical Arithmetic.
 Mental Arithmetic.
 Geography and Map Drawing.
 Oral and Written Spelling.
 Penmanship.

Oral instruction on topics selected from natural history; morals and manners; oral grammar and sentence making; vocal music; declamation and composition once in two weeks.

Third Term.—Fourth Reader.

Practical Arithmetic.
 Mental Arithmetic.
 Geography and Map Drawing.
 Oral and Written Spelling.
 Penmanship.

Oral instruction on topics selected from natural history, morals and manners; oral grammar and sentence making; vocal music; declamation and composition once in two weeks.

SECOND YEAR.

First Term.—Fifth Reader.

Practical Arithmetic.
 Mental Arithmetic.
 English Grammar—Introduction.
 Science of Common Things.
 Spelling and Penmanship.

Oral instruction on properties of matter, laws of motion, physiology and hygiene; historical sketches; composition and declamation once in two weeks; vocal music.

Second Term.—Fifth Reader.

Mental and Practical Arithmetic.
 English Grammar—Introduction.
 Science of Common Things.
 Spelling and Penmanship.

Oral instruction on properties of matter, laws of motion, physiology and hygiene; historical sketches; composition and declamation once in two weeks; vocal music.

Third Term.—Fifth Reader.

Mental and Practical Arithmetic.
 English Grammar—Introduction.
 Science of Common Things.
 Spelling and Penmanship.

Oral instruction on properties of matter, laws of motion, physiology and hygiene; historical sketches; composition and declamation once in two weeks; vocal music.

SENIOR GRAMMAR GRADE.

FIRST YEAR.

First Term.—Sixth Reader, with Elocutionary Exercises.
 Practical Arithmetic.
 Mental Arithmetic.
 High School Geography.

Second Term.—Sixth Reader, with Elocutionary Exercises.
 Practical Arithmetic.
 Mental Arithmetic.
 English Grammar.

Third Term.—Sixth Reader, with Composition.
 Practical Arithmetic.
 Mental Arithmetic.
 English Grammar.

Oral instruction each term according as the teacher may direct.

SECOND YEAR.

First Term.—Higher Arithmetic.
 English Grammar.
 History of the United States.

Second Term.—Higher Arithmetic.
 English Grammar.
 History and Constitution of the United States.

Third Term.—Elementary Algebra.
 English Analysis.
 Physiology and Hygiene.

Composition and declamation throughout the year as the teacher may direct.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADE.

FIRST YEAR.

First Term.—Elementary Algebra.
 Physical Geography.
 Physiology and Hygiene.
 History (Outlines of).

Second Term.—Higher Algebra.
 Physical Geography.
 Natural Philosophy.

Third Term.—Higher Algebra.
 Book-Keeping.
 Rhetoric.
 Natural Philosophy.

Declamation and composition throughout the year, as the teacher may direct.

SECOND YEAR.

First Term.—Higher Algebra.
 Rhetoric.
 Botany.
 Zoology.

Second Term.—Geometry (Plane).

Political Economy.

Mental Philosophy.

Ancient History.

Third Term.—Geometry (Spherical).

Geology.

Astronomy.

Moral Philosophy.

Declamation and composition throughout the year, as the teacher may direct.

Latin, French and German may be pursued by those who wish, in connection with or in place of such other studies of the course, as the Principal may designate. Greek (subject to the same limitations) may form a part of the course for the second year.

There are enrolled in the different grades, about one thousand different pupils, out of a census of over three thousand children between the ages of four and twenty years. No children are admitted to the schools under five years of age. There are several hundred, no doubt, in the private and parish schools, so that there are probably about fifteen hundred children attending school in the city. Many more would be enrolled in the public schools were the school room accommodations sufficient; more than half of those in the primary grade attend school but half a day because of a want of room.

The board have in their employ one superintendent, who is also principal of the high school, and one male teacher who has charge of the fourth ward school, and fifteen ladies. The superintendent receives a salary of \$1,500, the principal of the fourth ward school \$1,000, two ladies \$440 each, eight ladies \$400 each, five ladies \$320 each. By a rule of the board, these latter when they enter upon their third term, receive \$400 each.

The above salaries entitle the board to the services of the teachers for five days and a half every week.

All teachers employed by the board must pass a satisfactory examination before the superintendent and the committee on teachers, and their election is limited to a single term, at the end of which they will be re-elected if they have discharged their duties to the satisfaction of the board. The board think it better for the schools to limit the election of their teachers to a single term. All teachers, too, must pass a written examination in the common branches once a year at least, and the result of the examination is reported to the board with a recommendation for some action. Such examination shall take place within one week of the close of a term. Every Saturday morning a meeting of the teachers is held, and this meeting is regarded as a school session, and absence therefrom is considered the same as a half day's absence from school. At those meetings the teachers read and compare the weekly reports of their schools, discuss subjects pertaining to their daily labors, consult with the superintendent on matters upon which they desire advice, engage in recitations in the branches they teach, compare views upon methods of teaching and discipline, and converse with each other socially. Without such meetings no uniformity could be secured in a graded system. Our board are so thoroughly convinced of their utility that no argument could induce them to discontinue them. If nothing more were gained on the part of teachers than a personal acquaintance with one another, it would well pay to hold them.

One of the greatest obstacles in the way of progress in our schools has been a want of room, but this has been to a great extent, though not wholly, removed by the building of the fourth ward school house on the shore of third lake, a structure which is an ornament to the city, and which does credit to all who had a part in planning, or a hand in executing so fine a piece of workmanship. The house will accommodate two hundred and fifty-six pupils. The means of exit from it are ample, the ventilation good, the grounds commodious, and its exterior and interior in most excellent taste. The board intend to build a similar building another summer in the second ward. It is worthy of remark, in passing, that the erection of the fourth ward school house, has had much to do in giving an impulse to the interest felt by our citizens in our schools.

Our city very much needs a high school building, but the board has ever acted on the principle that the lower grades of the schools claimed their first attention. I think they are right. They, however, propose to make arrangements to put up a building for the high school as soon as they can supply the wards with buildings suited to their necessities. We have a board of education alive to the wants of the city in the matter of popular education. They are among our most active business men, who are jealous of the reputation and honor of the city, and of the rank it holds among our sister cities, and nothing will be left undone on their part to make the school buildings and schools of Madison compare favorably with other graded systems in the country.

My connection with the system has been so short, that I do not feel like entering upon the discussion of many points that would be of interest, and which might, perhaps, be profitable. The way to make progress in the educational interests of Wisconsin, is for the central points to contribute the results of their experience and observation, for the information of all. It will be a task of mine to discharge this duty so far as I am able, and to add my feeble but hearty efforts to advance the educational welfare of the great and growing Northwest.

B. M. REYNOLDS,
City Superintendent.

CITY OF MILWAUKEE.

In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following statement, showing the condition of our city schools at the close of the school year (Aug. 31, 1866), as compared with the year ending Aug. 31, 1865.

1865.	School census,.....	20,055	1866.	.....	20,357	.....	Gain	302
"	No. teachers,.....	77	"	.....	86	.....	"	9
"	" enrolled,.....	7,020	"	.....	7,968	.....	"	948
"	" belonging,.....	4,318	"	.....	4,634	.....	"	316
"	" daily attendance,.....	3,282	"	.....	3,829	.....	"	547

The number belonging and daily attendance is the average for the year.
The average number belonging for Sept. and Oct. 1866, was 5,393.

Average daily attendance 4,433. The school census shows an increase of only 302. Teacher's reports show an increase of over 1000 in our schools. This increase has been going on steadily throughout the year; each month has shown a larger number belonging and a better daily attendance than the month before, while the cases of absence and tardiness have decreased. The amount expended during the year was \$48,351 41. The cost of instruction per scholar, estimated on the number enrolled, was \$6 07, on daily attendance \$12 63. In 1865 it was \$6 53 and \$13 96.

There are nine ward schools and seven branch schools. Thirteen of the school-houses are owned by the city. The lots owned by the city and occupied for school purposes, are valued at \$41,700. The highest valuation of any one lot is \$4,000; lowest \$100. The total valuation of school-houses is \$150,500. Two are valued at \$25,000 each; one at \$20,000; three at \$16,000 each; one at \$10,000; two at \$8,000 each. The remaining buildings at from 1 to \$3,000. The furniture in the buildings is valued at \$22,700, making the total valuation of school property about \$216,000. There were 161 cases of suspension for absence; 31 for bad conduct and 8 for being absent from a regular examination; 107 of these were restored. There were 51 cases of discipline referred to superintendent by teachers. These were arranged by consultation with parents. During the past year a large and beautiful school-house has been erected in the third ward. This building is estimated at \$20,000 in the valuation given above. Its actual cost (furniture included) is about \$26,000. Arrangements are now being made to erect branch schools in the 5th and 6th wards, which will cost between 3 and \$4,000. Branch schools will have to be opened also in the 2d and 9th wards.

You will see from the above that our schools are in a thriving condition. It affords me pleasure to be able to state that both teachers and pupils are exhibiting a quiet energy in their legitimate school work that is highly commendable.

F. C. POMEROY,

City Superintendent.

CITY OF OSHKOSH.

In accordance with your request I send you the following report of the schools of the city.

During the past year (I think I can safely say) there has been a manifest and continued improvement in the schools of our city generally. A more thorough discipline and scholarship has been secured and a commendable zeal on the part of teachers of the various departments to make their schools as successful as possible.

In reference to the ward schools, they are the same as last year, except that one new building has been erected and a new primary school commenced in the third ward. The other wards have each their own primary

and intermediate departments. They are all under the direction of successful teachers and making good progress. A large class was sent to the grammar school at the beginning of the past term who were all subjected to a thorough general examination for admission. The grammar school is well established and arranged in classes, where all the ordinary English branches are completed.

The high school is still held in rooms secured for that purpose, but not well adapted for such a use; however, this is merely a temporary necessity, as the city is now erecting a very fine structure with all the modern improvements, and it is a model of architectural beauty, which will place Oshkosh in the very front rank of western cities so far as school accommodations are concerned. The high school is designed, as its course is now fixed, to give a thorough, practical and disciplinary training for business or professional men, with the addition of the languages so far as to prepare students for a college course. The pupils are arranged in four classes, embracing the usual branches pursued in seminaries and the best high schools. A most thorough and rigid examination (both oral and written) is required at the close of each term and in passing from class to class, and all who are not qualified are allowed the privilege of marking time until they have made the suitable proficiency. Absence and tardiness, except for sickness, have been almost entirely broken up by the strict measures adopted. The following is the report of the term just closed for the grammar and high school:

Attendance.....	98
Department.....	88.4
Scholarship.....	87.9
General average.....	91.4

During the past term some apparatus has been purchased for the illustration of chemistry and natural philosophy; so that in the former we are enabled to have a quite complete course of experiments. There are now employed in the schools, in all, twenty teachers, all ladies except the principal of the high school. Visits from patrons and parents are still somewhat angelic in number, but I think there is a gradual improvement, and on the whole an increasing interest in our schools on the part of the community.

K. M. HUTCHINSON,

City Superintendent.

CITY OF RACINE.

In compliance with your circular letter I would say, that the brief time which has elapsed, since I entered upon my duties as principal of the Racine high school, prevents me from making an extended report of the schools in this city for the past year. I respectfully submit the following facts and statistics which I have gleaned from the records of the year ending August 31, 1866.

According to the school census, taken in August last, the number of male children, between the ages of 4 and 20 years, was 1404, and of female children of corresponding ages 1498; total of both sexes 2902.

Of the above number, there were enrolled upon the school register 2087, and in addition, 3 were registered who were above 20 years of age, making the total number, who attended school during the year, 2040.

The whole number of days, during which the schools were in session, was 200. The total number of days' attendance of different pupils for the year was 231,730, giving an *average daily attendance* of 1158, while the *average number* belonging to the schools was 1252.

From the above figures the following per cents. will be readily obtained, viz :

Per cent. of attendance on average number belonging to schools,	92
Per cent. of school enrollment on school census,	70
Per cent. of daily attendance on school census,	39

These statements show that there were 862 children that did not attend our public schools, and on an average only about *two-fifths* of the children, recorded in the census, availed themselves of the advantages provided for them. Many of these, doubtless, were between the ages of 4 and 6 years; and far be it from me to advocate the substitution of the school room for the nursery.

The city is divided into five school wards, and one mixed school located near the city limits.

Each division has one school building containing one grammar school and one or more primary schools.

The building in the second ward contains seven departments. In the basement were two primary schools; on the first floor were two primary, one intermediate, and one grammar school; while the second floor was occupied by the high school. The number of teachers, in charge of separate departments, was 18, aided by 7 assistants; but by exchanges, the number of different persons, employed in teaching, was 33.

The salary of male teacher (there was but one) was \$150 per month.

The averaged salaries of female teachers were \$30.23 per month. Tuition per scholar \$5.92.

In the high school building is a public library, (the principal of the high school acts as librarian), containing 1500 volumes of carefully selected works. This is a source of great improvement to the members of the school, affording ample and ready reference upon almost any topic.

The six school buildings are arranged to accommodate 1260 pupils, and contain 3760 square feet of blackboard.

During the year, the primary school teachers carried into successful operation the "course of study" which had previously been marked out for them, thus securing a systematic gradation from the lowest primary school to the *graduating class* in the high school.

T. N. SNOW,

Principal of High School and Ass't Sup't.

CITY OF WATERTOWN.

In addition to the statistical report, which will be forwarded to your office by the county superintendent of Jefferson county, I deem it my duty to submit for your consideration the following facts, showing the general condition of school matters in our city during the last school year. This report would be too lengthy, should I include all the facts that may deserve to be presented to you, touching our educational interests. Only such as seem to be the most important can be noticed.

During the last year no new school house has been built, but more or less repairs have been made where needed and our buildings are at present as comfortable for school purposes, as they can be, considering our means; still they prove so much too small for our increasing population that the necessary steps have been taken to commence with early spring the erection of a large building, which will, like our Union school house, No. 1 be furnished with all the essential modern improvements.

During the year there were employed, without much change, 17 teachers 2 males and 15 females, most of whom have previously taught in the same schools, and are professional teachers.

Our schools are all thoroughly graded, all pupils of the same grade pursue the same studies at the same time and use the same text books.

Each of the three departments (primary, intermediate and grammar) is subdivided into three grades, besides we have a high school department, consisting at this time of one grade.

The primary grades are taught in seven different school buildings, the intermediate in four, the grammar and high school grades in one.

The rate per cent. of attendance in the upper grades is 90, in the lower grades it varies from 70 to 90.

The number of scholars enrolled in all the schools during the past year amounted to about 1100.

Most of our schools are well attended, the teachers earnest and zealous, our practice of informing the parents of the pupils' standing, deportment and attendance at the end of every term by printed reports, proves very efficient in disciplining and stimulating the scholars and interesting the parents.

Union school No. 1 is our model school, and therefore it may not be amiss to sketch its organism.

The building is of liberal dimensions, elegant and commodious, the rooms high, well aired and finely adorned with maps and pictures; the scientific apparatus numerous and well selected; the high school grade enjoys the use of a library and of many philosophical instruments; it also possesses an excellent melodeon to assist in teaching singing. The building contains all the grades above enumerated, except two, which are accommodated in a smaller building near by. The number of scholars at the present time is 595, who are taught by 10 teachers, all females, with the exception of the principal, Prof. Theodore Bernhardt, to whose energy, patience and eminent talent in conducting such an establishment, the success of the school is chiefly due.

The course of studies pursued in this school is based on the principle developed in "Well's Graded School." Drawing from the lowest to the

highest grade is made an important object of instruction; though less than one half of the pupils are of German descent, more than three-fourths of all the scholars study the German language; there were in the last term about 40 Latin scholars.

School matters have been progressing fairly during the last five years in this city. Many improvements have been successfully made before I was appointed to the office of superintendent, a uniform school grade had been instituted, the terms and vacations for all the schools reduced to a uniform calendar, uniform text books adopted throughout the city, the interest of the population gained in no slight degree. But still there was everywhere a lack of system and hence failures that might have been easily obviated. I therefore at once set about remedying this by insuring a system of reports that will hereafter allow us to dispense with the necessity of guess-work in making out annual school reports. The attendance in some of our schools being still very irregular, I have struggled and not without success against this, the most formidable disease by which schools may be, and public schools are so often afflicted. I have tried by all means within my reach to impress upon the minds of our parents that no trifling excuse should detain a child from attending school, both on his own account and on account of the great injustice which is done thereby to the school in general, for a pupil of irregular attendance and sinning frequently against punctuality disturbs the working of the school class of which he is a member, but still there are some parents who seem not to be aware of the mischief they are guilty of by indifference on their part to the regular attendance of their children.

It is my impression that something might be done by our legislature to insure a more regular attendance at our public schools. I am not prepared to advocate absolute compulsion, as my experience as a school officer for the last six years has given me ample occasion to perceive the impracticability of such a measure in our state, where help is still so scarce that some parents are compelled to keep their larger children from school sometimes, to assist in some work, that they could not accomplish otherwise. Still I have no doubt that some measures might be adopted by which irregularity and tardiness could be reduced to the smallest possible numbers. For cities and larger towns and villages especially a law could be enacted, authorizing school officers to decide the matter of excuses for staying from school, only granting such cases as in their opinion are unavoidable, and making parents pay some fine for keeping their children from school, without the special permission of the proper officer, appointed for such purpose.

In many states in Europe similar laws exist and have been applied with the best success for many years.

The board of education of this city contemplates at present the speedy establishment of an evening school, for the benefit of such boys and young men, that are by some regular employment unable to attend the public day schools. The object of this school is mainly the practical teaching of arithmetic, penmanship, orthography, book-keeping and such other branches in which young men are very often sadly deficient. I think this will prove to be a very good work and will soon be in operation.

The teachers' meetings which are held every second Saturday and at

which I generally preside, have been of much assistance in the discharge of my duties.

The law of this city, limiting the raising of school taxes to twice the amount received from the state school fund income, has proved quite insufficient in meeting our wants, and the board of education will therefore make some exertions to have it changed to a more liberal one by our next legislature.

WM. BIELER,

City Superintendent.

ANNUAL REPORT

*Of the Regents of the University of Wisconsin, for the year ending
September 30, 1866.*

To His Excellency, LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,

Governor of Wisconsin:

GOVERNOR:—Pursuant to the provisions of chapter 114 of the General Laws of 1866, entitled “An act to reorganize and enlarge the University of Wisconsin and to authorize the county of Dane to issue bonds in aid thereof,” I have the honor to submit to you the annual report of the “Regents of the University of Wisconsin,” appointed under that act.

The county of Dane having made provision for the issue of \$40,000 of bonds authorized by said act in aid of the university, the regents held their first meeting on the twenty-seventh day of June last, perfected their organization, received said bonds and succeeded to the custody of the books, records, buildings, and all other property of the university delivered to them by the former board of regents. Hence this report can only properly embrace the action of this new board of regents since their organization from June 27th to October 1st of the present year, and must be principally confined to the efforts made by them in the reorganization of the institution, and its present condition.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

By section 15 of the organic act it is provided that “immediately upon the organization of the board, it shall be their duty to make arrangements for securing, without expense to the state or to the funds of the university, suitable lands, in the immediate vicinity of the university, not less than two hundred acres, including the university grounds, for an experimental farm, and as early as possible thereafter, to make such improvements thereon as will render it available for experimental and instructional purposes in connection with the agricultural course in the college of arts.” In obedience to this provision, the board of regents, after a full and thorough examination of such lands as were offered to them for that purpose and such others as they believed could be obtained, have purchased for this experimental farm a piece of land embracing that part of section 14, in township seven north, of range nine east, which lies west of the universi-

ty grounds, and that part of section 23 in the same township and range which lies between the Sauk road on the south and the tract in section 14 adjoining on the north, also five town lots adjoining the university grounds on the south-west corner, comprising in all about 195 acres, and including Professor Read's and Mrs. Hobbins' stone and brick dwellings, at an aggregate cost \$27,054. Application has been made to the proper authorities for the vacation of the streets intersecting the town lots purchased, which will undoubtedly be granted.

The university grounds proper, heretofore belonging to the institution, contain 40 63-100 acres; they are contiguous to the above described piece and with it form *one* tract with an area of over 235 acres. The utility and advantage of having the experimental farm so closely connected with the institution of which it is to form an important part, must be apparent to every one. The land purchased is, according to the opinion and judgment of all such members of the board as are practically familiar with farming, and of all such persons as could be consulted by individual members of the board and as had given thought and study to the establishment of experimental farms, peculiarly well adapted for this purpose on account of the great many varieties and differences in its soil and location. It is to be borne in mind, that the object in view is the establishment of an *experimental farm*, where agriculture is to be practically taught by experimenting on different soils and location of the land, and *not a model farm*, where the best kind and largest quantity of particular products are sought to be obtained from a particular piece of land. The board believe that by this purchase they have secured to the university for a reasonable price the best possible piece of land for that purpose. The buildings too, which are upon the land, will be of great and immediate usefulness to the institution in its contemplated development.

The lateness of the season and other difficulties and disappointments which the regents met with in their endeavors to organize the institution, and which will be more fully referred to hereafter, have prevented them in this year from making any improvements upon the lands purchased by them; but they confidently expect that next year will see the experimental farm in practical operation.

HYPOTHEGATION OF BONDS.

In order to meet the payments for the purchase of the land, the regents ascertained that they would be compelled to sell the bonds of Dane county donated to them for that purpose, at a discount of at least twenty per cent. This seemed to them a very unnecessary sacrifice, since a portion of the other funds of the university might with perfect safety and propriety be invested in these bonds, which bear the same interest that the university funds bring in other investments. The difficulty was, that the law now forbids such investment. The regents therefore made such arrangements, as will make it possible to save the loss of discount, if the legislature should sanction the proposed investment. They hypothecated \$36,000 of these bonds with several persons who advanced thereon eighty per cent. so conditioned that they should be redeemed by the 1st day of April, 1867. It is confidently expected by the regents that before that

date the legislature will sanction the investment of \$40,000 of the university funds in these bonds and will thus save the university \$8,000.

EMBARRASMENTS OF RE-ORGANIZATION.

No one at all familiar with the history of the state university can have failed to observe that one of the principal causes of its apparent want of success lay in the fact that the institution was attempted to be managed for many years without a chancellor, a necessity to which the former board of regents was compelled to submit to on account of the crippled financial condition of the institution, and the insufficiency of its income. It is true the new board found the university, so far as its available means of support are concerned, in scarcely a better condition, while the act of re-organization calls for a much more extended field of instruction than had heretofore been given; but considering the fact that the agricultural college fund had been given to the institution, which in a few years must considerably increase its income, that the annual expenses heretofore charged by the state for the management of its fund were in future not to be withdrawn from its resources, that the legislature had required the regents to undertake the re-organization upon this more extended plan, and that the people of the state began to manifest a more lively interest in it, the regents at their very first meeting, concluded that, to the extent of their ability, they would attempt the re-organization in the manner indicated by the organic act, trusting that the people, through their legislature, would not withhold substantial aid from the university, if it should appear that its present income is insufficient for its support. Hence they determined to commence the work of re-organization by first endeavoring to obtain the services of a fit and capable person as "president of the university," and then, by and with his advice and assistance, to elect the requisite instructional force and to prescribe the courses of study and the rules of management of the institution; and this course seemed to them not only eminently proper in itself, but actually commanded by section 7 of the organic law. Their first choice fell upon Hon. J. L. Pickard, formerly for many years superintendent of public instruction in this state, and now superintendent of schools at Chicago; but owing to some misunderstanding, or other circumstances, the regents were finally disappointed by Mr. Pickard's declining to accept the position tendered him. They next tendered the office of president of the university to Professor P. A. Chadbourne of William's College, Massachusetts, a gentleman whom they deemed in every respect well qualified and particularly fitted for the position, and of whom they had good reason not to expect a refusal. Unfortunately, circumstances beyond the control of the board of regents, finally induced Mr. Chadbourne, after he had twice visited the state at the solicitation of the board, and the last time with the expectation of accepting the place tendered him, to decline.

This threw the board of regents into great perplexity concerning the re-organization of the institution; the usual time for commencing instruction was near at hand; the hope of obtaining a president and with his advice to re-model and start the institution in time for the usual fall opening of instruction, had to be altogether abandoned, and practically, the regents

were compelled to decide upon the question whether they would, for the present continue the instruction in the university and its management substantially as it had been heretofore, or whether, in order to be able to commence anew, under the guidance of a proper executive head, they would suffer it to be closed. The latter course would have involved a loss of all those students who, having commenced their studies at the university, were intending there to finish them. It was known that a large number of young men throughout the state were anxiously waiting for the commencement of instruction here, it was supposed that the act of re-organization did not contemplate a cessation of instruction at the university for any unusual length of time, and therefore, for these and other reasons, the regents concluded to open the usual course of instruction on the 16th of October, to retain the faculty heretofore employed, and for the present to continue substantially the course of instruction heretofore given, with the addition of providing for a professorship of Agriculture and filling its chair.

FEMALE STUDENTS.

Section 4 of the organic law provides that "the university, in all its departments and colleges, shall be open alike to male and female students." The regents have encountered serious objections to this provision on the part of educational men and others, and they have become satisfied that an attempt to carry it out in its full scope would be injurious to the future prospects of the university. It is not deemed proper here to enter into a discussion of the question to what extent young men and women can safely and advantageously be educated in the same institution, nor is it here disputed that young women have an equal claim with young men to the facilities of education afforded by a state; but the regents are convinced that it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to secure the services of a thoroughly competent and experienced educational man at the head of the institution, if the law is not so amended as to give the board of regents the power to admit female students under such rules and regulations only as experience, prudence and the greatest good of the institution may dictate. It is not their desire to ask the legislature to exclude females from the university, but they wish to have the necessary authority for the creation of a separate female department and for making the necessary regulations concerning the participation of females in the different branches of university studies. Such an amendment of the law they deem essential to the future prosperity of the university.

PROFESSOR OF MILITARY SCIENCE.

Under the provisions of a recent act of Congress the Regents made an early application for the detail of a certain officer of the army, highly recommended to them for that purpose, as professor of military science &c., but they have since been informed by the Secretary of War that no officer could be so detailed unless he was disabled or on the retired list. Further steps have since been taken by the Regents to procure the detail of a competent officer for this position.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Hereto annexed, marked "Appendix A," is the annual report of the Secretary of State, as Secretary of the Regents of the University for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1866. From it it will appear that the balance then on hand was only the sum of \$5,501.47-100, *and this balance arises from interest drawn in advance*, so that under a sound system, its amount should really be large enough to cover all the current expenses of the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1867. It further appears from the report, that on the 30th day of September, 1866, the total productive fund of the University proper was \$160,230.70-100, and of the agricultural college fund \$8,061.95-100, giving *a total of all the productive funds of the University of \$168,292.55-100 which will yield an annual income of \$11,780.47-100 for the support of the University.*

The following is an estimate of the expenses of the University for the current year after the appointment of a president, which should not be long delayed :

Salary of President for 9 months.....	\$2,000
7 Professors.....	14,000
Janitor.....	400
Librarian and bell ringers.....	100
2 assistant teachers.....	1,400
Insurance.....	400
Fuel.....	700
Repairs.....	1,500
Incidental.....	500
Total.....	\$21,000

To meet this, there is an income of interest of \$11,780.47-100, which may possibly be increased to \$12,000 or, at the utmost, to \$13,000, from *expected* sales of lands, and further an estimated income of \$3,000 tuition fees and room rent, *making at most an income of \$16,000 and leaving the expenses to exceed the income at least \$5,000.* The tuition fees and room rent may fall much short of the amount above estimated, inasmuch as under the act of reorganization, one student from each Assembly district is entitled to free tuition at the University.

It is perfectly certain that at present and for the next few years to come, until the income from the sale of lands shall be increased, the receipts from present sources will not be sufficient to defray the most necessary expenses of the university, if it is to be properly reorganized with a competent president and faculty, upon the most limited plan of instruction, and without regard to the extraordinary expenses of the agricultural department. If then, the state is to have such an institution of learning, the least it can do is to supply the deficiency, which will probably require an annual appropriation of from \$5,000 to \$7,000 for the next five years. In order to support the justice of this demand and to show that much more even is justly due from the state to the university, I beg leave here to refer to sec. 6 of article 10 of the constitution, which says that "provision *shall be made* by law for the establishment of a state university. * * The proceed of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by

the United States to the state for the support of a university, *shall be and remain a perpetual fund*, to be called the "university fund," *the interest of which* shall be appropriated to the support of the state university." It is well known that out of this fund at a cost of over \$100,000, land has been purchased and buildings erected by the state, for the establishment of the university, thus withdrawing from the support of the university an annual sum of over \$7,000 interest. I maintain that the evident intention of the above section of the constitution was that the state should furnish the buildings and grounds and not the university fund or its interest, and that therefore the state has improperly caused or suffered the fund to be diverted. If I am correct in this construction, then the state owes the university over \$100,000, or at least the actual interest on that sum.

But again; for many years, until the law was changed last winter, the state took from the university fund income. annually, about \$1,000 for the management of its funds, and altogether it has thus appropriated out of the annual interest of this fund the sum of \$5,500. So far as the future is concerned, this unjust charge against this institution of learning, which should be established, fostered and cared for by the state, has been withdrawn, but the state should, in justice, refund the sum heretofore taken.

And finally: By the act of Congress granting the agricultural college lands accepted by this state, it was bound to provide the necessary buildings for the establishment of the agricultural college, and to put it in operation. By uniting this grant with the university, it becomes unnecessary to provide buildings; but inasmuch as the income from this fund would, for the present, be utterly insufficient to maintain a separate college, it is certainly not asking too much that the institution with which it is united should be put upon a basis where it can live.

Two great institutions of learning are united in this university, which, until this year, have never cost the state one cent to support. It is time that Wisconsin should cease standing behind so many of her sister states in regard to this, its highest institution of learning, which should be the pride of its citizens. In other states, where state universities flourish and stand high as institutions of learning, it will be found that they are liberally supported by state donations.

At their first meeting the regents appointed a committee to make an inventory of the property of the university. This committee afterwards made a detailed report, a copy of which is hereto annexed marked "Appendix B," which shows an aggregate value of property of \$706,773.53-100 belonging to the university. The productive part of this fund is at present small, but it will increase constantly until the wild lands shall all have been sold. With a little aid from the state now and for the next few years, the institution can be put upon a proper basis, otherwise it is doomed to linger along, a discredit to our State.

October 8d, 1866.

EDWARD SALOMON,
President of the Board of Regents of the University.

STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the University of Wisconsin for the year ending Augst 31, 1866.

Year when the institution was founded—1849.

Names of members of the faculty with their respective salaries.

Names.	Department of Instruction.	Salaries.
J. W. Sterling.....	Mathematics Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.	*\$1,000
Daniel Read.....	Mental, Ethical and Political Science, Rhetoric, &c	1,000
Ezra S. Carr.....	Chemistry and Natural History.....	1,000
James Davie Butler..	Ancient Languages and Literature.....	1,000
Jno. P. Fuchs.....	Modern Languages and Literature.....	1,000
J. C. Pickard.....	Normal Instruction.....	1,000
Miss M. S. Merrill....	Preceptress in Normal Department.....	600
Miss Clarissa L. Ware.	Assistant " "	400
<hr/>		
Number of gentlemen who have graduated		60
Number of ladies who have graduated.....		12
Number of students in the senior class.....		5
Number of students in the Junior class.....		6
Number of students in the sophomore class.....		9
Number of students in the freshman class.....		21
Number of students in the preparatory department.....		60
Number of gentlemen in select course.....		100
Amount received for tuition during the current year.....		\$3,600
Rates of tuition in Collegiate department per annum.....		18
Rates of tuition in preparatory department per annum.....		18

NORMAL DEPARTMENT OF STATE UNIVERSITY.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, }
Madison, Dec. 27, 1866. }

To the Hon. JOHN G. McMYNN,

Superintendent of Public Instruction :

Complying with the request contained in your favor of the 26th inst., I have the honor to submit the following statement concerning the normal department of the state University :

This department was organized in 1863, with special reference, I believe, to the admission of young ladies into the university. Therefore, although a large number of the gentlemen students receive here all their instruction, yet none but the ladies are counted as belonging to the department.

The whole number in attendance during the year ending June 27, 1866, is..... 128
Average daily attendance, 75

CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS :

In senior class.....	6
In middle class.....	32
In junior class.....	42
In preparatory class.....	48

*Tuition fees received from pupils are equally divided among the faculty, in addition to the above salaries.

The following is the course of study :

JUNIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

MATHEMATICS.	Higher Arithmetic, Mental and Written.
LANGUAGE.	Grammar, Verbal Analysis, Syntax.
	Geography and Map Drawing.
	General Exercises.

SECOND TERM.

MATHEMATICS.	Higher Arithmetic, completed.
LANGUAGE.	Grammar, Verbal Analysis, Sentential Analysis.
NATURAL SCIENCE.	Physiology.
	General Exercises.

THIRD TERM.

MATHEMATICS.	Elementary Algebra.
LANGUAGE.	Composition.
NATURAL SCIENCE.	Physical Geography.
HISTORY.	United States.

MIDDLE YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

MATHEMATICS.	Elementary Algebra, completed.
LANGUAGE.	Rhetoric.
NATURAL SCIENCE.	Natural Philosophy.
	Constitution and Science of Government.

SECOND TERM.

MATHEMATICS.	Geometry.
LANGUAGE.	Criticism and English Literature.
NATURAL SCIENCE.	Zoology
	Political Economy.

THIRD TERM.

MATHEMATICS.	Higher Algebra.
LANGUAGE.	German.
NATURAL SCIENCE.	Botany.
PHILOSOPHY.	Mental.

SENIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

MATHEMATICS.	Algebra, completed.
LANGUAGE.	German.
NATURAL SCIENCE.	Chemistry.
PHILOSOPHY.	Moral.

SECOND TERM.

MATHEMATICS.	Geometry.
LANGUAGE.	German.
NATURAL SCIENCE.	Geology.
HISTORY.	Ancient.

THIRD TERM.

MATHEMATICS.	Trigonometry and Surveying.
LANGUAGE.	Science of Language.
NAT'L SC. & MATH.	Astronomy.
LANGUAGE.	Essays.

Instruction has been given in the theory and practice of teaching by lectures, and from reference books in the normal library.

There has also been a daily exercise in reading and spelling.

Latin and French have been substituted in some instances for German.

EXPENSES, PER ANNUM.

For tuition,.....	\$18 00
“ room rent,.....	9 00
“ board in boarding hall,	117 00
“ fuel,.....	15 00
	<hr/>
	\$159 00

The primary aim of the normal department is to fit teachers for their work. But any who desire to pursue the higher English branches, or selected studies, will be admitted to any of the classes for which they may be prepared. Moreover, the university in all its courses of study, is open to students of both sexes, and the young ladies connected with the normal department are taught in mathematics mainly by Prof. Sterling; in mental and moral science, political economy and history, by Prof. Read; in chemistry and natural history, by Prof. Carr, and in modern languages by Prof. Fuchs.

The south dormitory building has been set apart for a boarding house, dormitories and other rooms necessary for the department, and is under the special charge of the professor of the department, aided by the preceptress.

Ladies desiring board are received into the family of the professor.

Rooms are rented in the building to ladies desiring to board themselves; such tenants are, however, under the same regulations as members of the family.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. PICKARD.

NAMES OF STUDENTS

In the Normal Department of the University of Wisconsin, for the year ending June 27th, 1866.

SENIOR CLASS.

Ellen Byrne, Madison.
Abba Gilbert, Kenosha.
Anna J. Pickard, Dixon, Ill.

Mary B. Read, Madison.
Agnes J. Sawyer, Tunnel City.
Maggie I. Spears, Fond du Lac.

MIDDLE CLASS.

J. F. Armstrong, Trimbelle.
Alethe Church, Madison.
Sarah S. Church, “
Nellie Chynoweth, “
Mary L. Craig, “
Jennie E. Davison, Sun Prairie.
Isabel Durrie, Madison.
Annie M. Gorum, “
Flora E. Griffin, “
L. M. Huntington, “
Delia M. Isham, Delavan.

Emma McManus. Syene,
Anna McArthur, Waupaca.
Carrie Nelson, Madison.
Emma A. Otto, Harvey.
Eliza A. Patrick, Sun Prairie.
Emma R. Phillips, “
Sarah M. Proudft, Madison.
Fanny C. Quiner, “
Emily C. Quiner, “
Emeline E. Rose, Fitchburg.
Charity A. Rusk, Madison,

MIDDLE CLASS—concluded.

Kate Lanyon, Mineral Point.
 Ella Larkin, Madison.
 Kittie Larkin, "
 Mary S. Lyman, "
 Hattie M. Mann, "

Emily W. Sharp, "
 Millie Stevens, Stoner's Prairie.
 Ella U. Turner, Madison.
 Addie O. Wadsworth, Pecatonica, Ill.
 Hattie E. Willis, Clinton.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Clara D. Bewick, Windsor.
 Jennie E. Blanchar, "
 Mary E. Bowley, Mt. Horeb.
 Clara Burch, Verona.
 Mary Burrington, Windsor.
 Sarah Camp, Black Earth.
 Mary S. Carpenter, Windsor.
 D. A. Charleton, Verona.
 E. J. Charleton, "
 M. J. Charleton, "
 Marion B. Chase, Madison.
 Ellen M. Dodge, Windsor.
 Louisa C. Edmonds, Madison.
 Zennette M. Ellis, Mt. Horeb.
 Mary C. Gilson, Madison.
 Mary Grinnell, "
 Lizzie Hiestand, Blooming Grove.
 Olive L. Hoyt, Madison.
 Susie A. Kenyon, Adams.
 Laura A. Newton, Oregon.
 Sarah J. Officer, Springville.

Adelia M. Overton, Harvey.
 Ella M. Paine, Madison.
 Georgia "ner, Madison.
 Mary Palmer, "
 Persis E. Porter, Windsor.
 Eliza A. Porter, "
 Nellie Rider, Ashton.
 Christina Rollo, Oregon.
 Ella P. Rork, Pecatonica, Ill.
 Ella C. Sabin, Windsor.
 Mary J. Smith, Burke Center.
 Lizzie S. Spencer, Evansville.
 Oselia S. Trevett, Mt. Horeb.
 Kate A. True, Fitchburg.
 Clara L. Tullis, Madison.
 Helen Vankleek, Bristol.
 Charlotte E. Waldo, Columbus.
 Valla E. Waldron, Fitchburg.
 Lydia E. White, Columbus.
 Helen S. Wilder, Bristol.
 Mellie Williams, Madison.

PREPARATORY CLASS.

Emma F. Allison, Campbell, Ill.
 Abigail Barry, Fitchburg.
 Jessie Cameron, Verona.
 Rosa A. Caswell, Madison.
 Edith W. Conover, Madison.
 Sarah Corbin, Lone Rock.
 Mary A. Dempsey, Madison.
 Virginia Dinsmore, Ashton.
 Alpha C. Dryden, Mt. Horeb.
 Ella S. Field, Sheboygan Falls.
 Emma E. Frost, Madison.
 Jennie Fuchs, "
 Nettie F. Gorum, "
 Libbie M. Griffin, "
 Mary C. Hall, "
 Jennie Hanan, Rutland.
 Libbie Higham, Madison.
 Mary R. Huffman, Yankee Town.
 S. Hutchinson, Madison.
 F. Hutchinson, "
 Mary E. Jewett, "
 Amanda J. Kellogg, "
 Lydia A. Kellogg, "
 Ophelia A. Kingsley, "

O. L. Kisselburg, Madison.
 Sarah E. Lamont, Verona.
 Emma Lansing, Windsor.
 Jennie Laurie, Madison.
 Tryphenia J. Lewis, Ixonia Centre.
 Emma V. Martin, Madison.
 Helen McManus, Syene.
 Christiana McIldowie, Verona.
 Emma J. McLaughlin, Oregon.
 Parmelia Mills, Madison.
 Louisa Mollin, Roxbury.
 Mary A. Morris, McFarland.
 Mary L. Morrison, Middleton.
 Alice J. Newton, Oregon.
 Aurelia Perry, Madison.
 Amanda A. Pierce, Ashton.
 Julia M. Proudfit, Madison.
 Bertha Read, "
 M. O. Severson, Cambridge.
 Jane Synon, Fitchburg.
 Ellen A. Vance, Sun Prairie.
 Mary Webb, Belleville.
 Emily A. Wyman, Madison.
 Adaline Zink, Verona.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Regents of Normal Schools, for the year ending August 31, 1866.

Hon. JOHN G. McMYNN,

Superintendent of Public Instruction :

SIR :—I have the honor to submit the following report, as required by section 10, of chapter 216 of the general laws of 1866, which provides that the president of the board of regents of normal schools shall “make to the superintendent of public instruction an annual report bearing date the 31st day of August, which shall contain a full and detailed account of the doings of said board, and of all their expenditures, and of all moneys received, and the prospect, progress and condition of said normal schools.”

The present report will cover the time from October 1, 1865, the date of the last report, to the 31st of August, 1866.

At a meeting of the board held at Madison, February 1, 1866, proposals for locating state normal schools were received and considered. Committees from Prairie du Chien, Whitewater, Sheboygan, Milwaukee, Racine and Geneva, addressed the board in behalf of their respective localities. A committee of the board was appointed, with instructions to report in general terms as to the character and expense of buildings suitable for state normal schools. This committee reported, that in their opinion, a normal school building should afford accommodations for at least 160 students in the normal department, and that the model school department should provide for at least 100 pupils. That provision should be made for lecture, library and society rooms, an office for the principal, a room for apparatus, and closets and wardrobes sufficient to accommodate the teachers and students in the various departments. The committee, after consulting with an architect, estimated the cost of a suitable building at from \$35,000 to \$40,000, and that the current expenses of supporting a normal school would not be less than \$8,000 per annum. The report of the committee was adopted by the board.

At this meeting, a report of the committee previously appointed to visit places from which proposals had been received, was presented. The report contained a tabulated statement, showing the comparative merits of the places visited, as regards accessibility, healthfulness, facilities for obtaining board, cheapness of board, cheapness of fuel, cheapness of materials for building, cheapness of labor, and literary and scientific advantages. The places embraced in the report were Baraboo, Geneva, Milwaukee, Platteville, Racine, Sheboygan and Whitewater.

The board took no definite action at this meeting in regard to locating normal schools, but appointed a committee, who were instructed “to visit normal schools in neighboring states, for the purpose of procuring information in regard to their cost and management, for the use of the board,”

and then adjourned to February 28th, at which time the committee presented an extended report. The conclusions at which the committee arrived, as given in their report were :

First. That the policy of founding normal schools in different parts of the state is wise and practicable.

Second. That it would not be safe for the board to estimate the current annual expenses of a state normal school at less than \$10,000, including an annual allowance for repairs, apparatus, library and other minor incidental expenses.

Third. That in locating these schools, the fact that the greater number of those in attendance will come from the vicinity of the schools, should not be overlooked, and that therefore they should be so distributed as to afford facilities for attendance from all parts of the state.

The report was adopted, and proposals were received from Neenah and Menasha, and Fond du Lac, and the board, by ballot, selected Whitewater in the first congressional district and Platteville in the third congressional district, as suitable places for normal schools.

A building committee was appointed, with instructions to confer with an architect, and procure plans and specifications for a normal school building to be erected at Whitewater, at an estimated cost not exceeding \$35,000. The governor and superintendent of public instruction were appointed a committee to attend to the transfer of the property proposed to be donated by the citizens of Whitewater and Platteville. The proposals from these places were as follows :

Whitewater offered a site containing ten acres of land, and a donation of \$25,000. Platteville offered the grounds and buildings of Platteville Academy, \$1100 to repair the same, and a donation of \$5,000 in cash.

A committee was appointed at this meeting, to secure an act of incorporation, who presented a bill, which became a law by legislative action, a copy of which will be found in connection with this report. On the 2d of May the board met at Milwaukee, and the town of Whitewater having complied with all requirements of the board in regard to transfer of site, etc., a school was located there, and the building committee was instructed to proceed to the erection of a normal school building. The village of Platteville having transferred to the state the title to the grounds and building of Platteville Academy, a school was also located there.

Committees from the 5th congressional district, representing Berlin, Omro, Oshkosh, and Doty's Island, addressed the board in regard to proposals received from their respective localities, and, after balloting, Oshkosh was conditionally selected as the most suitable place for a state normal school in the 5th congressional district.

The board located schools at Stoughton, in the 2d congressional district and Sheboygan in the 4th congressional district, on condition "that no expense shall be incurred by the state on account of such schools, nor shall such schools be put into operation at the expense of the state, until in the judgment of the board, in view of the educational wants of the state, the proper time has arrived."

The building committee have advertised for proposals to build a normal school house at Whitewater, and the board will meet to consider the same on the 5th day of September next. It is their intention to open the

school at Platteville immediately, Prof. Chas. H. Allen having been engaged as principal, and they hope to be able to open the school at Whitewater during the next year.

A statement of the expenditures of the board, since the date of the last report is published herewith. The condition of the normal school fund and its income will be found in the report of the secretary of state, which is not published until the 1st of October.

No state normal school being in operation at the date of this report, nothing, of course, can be presented under the head of "progress and condition." With reference to "the prospect," it may briefly be said, that a wise and judicious use of the munificent fund placed in the control of the board, for normal schools, will secure the establishment of a system which cannot but meet the highest wants of the state, in this leading department of its educational interests. Not to fail in the wise and judicious action demanded at its hands, will be the especial care of the board; and in the continued exercise of its best judgment, the hope is entertained that eminently satisfactory results will in proper time be developed, and the trust committed to its charge be found to have been faithfully and successfully managed.

All which is respectfully submitted.

C. C. SHOLES, *Pres't.*

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools from October 1, 1865 to August 31, 1866.

Date.	No. of Warrant	To whom Paid.	For What Paid.	Amount.
1866.				
February 1.	238	Godfrey & Crandell.....	Printing.....	\$ 6 00
do	239	Hanmer Robbins.....	Mileage.....	20 00
do	240	William Starr.....	do.....	24 00
.....	241	S. A. White.....	do.....	10 00
February 1.	243	J. E. Thomas.....	do.....	37 00
do	244	Silas Chapmam.....	do.....	20 00
do	245	Henry Kleinpell.....	do.....	7 00
March 1...	246	William Starr.....	do.....	24 00
do	246	S. A. White.....	do.....	10 00
do	247	J. E. Thomas.....	do.....	37 00
do	248	S. Chapman.....	do.....	20 00
do	249	Henry Kleinpell.....	do.....	7 00
do	250	C. C. Sholes.....	Mileage and com. expen.	29 10
April 12...	252	J. E. Thomas.....	Mileage.....	37 00
do	253	S. Chapman.....	do.....	20 00
do	254	Wm. Starr.....	do.....	24 00
do	255	S. A. White.....	do.....	10 00
do	256	H. Robbins.....	do.....	20 00
March 2...	257	H. Robbins.....	do.....	20 00
May 3....	258	Wm. E. Smith.....	Committee expenses,...	43 75
do	260	William Starr.....	do.....do.....	116 19
do	261	C. C. Sholes.....	do.....do.....	32 00
do	262	S. Chapman.....	Services as Secretary,...	50 00
May 18....	264	C. C. Sholes.....	Expenses for architect &c.	500 00
do	265	J. E. Thomas.....	Expenses.....	11 70
do	266	C. C. Sholes.....	do.....	19 00
do	267	H. Robbins.....	do two meetings,..	53 00
do	268	S. A. White.....	do two meetings,..	17 00
do	269	William Starr.....	do two meetings,..	30 97
do	270	W. T. Clark.....	do three meetings,..	33 25
do	271	Wm. E. Smith.....	do two meetings,..	9 00
.....	272	G. P. Randall.....	Plans and specifications,..	400 00

CHAPTER 116—GENERAL LAWS 1866.

AN ACT to incorporate the "board of regents of normal schools," and to define the duties thereof.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The "board of regents of normal schools," created by chapter 22 of the revised statutes, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and their successors in office, are hereby constituted a body corporate, with the name and style of the board of regents of normal schools of the state of Wisconsin; and under that name and style shall have perpetual succession, with the right to purchase, have, hold, control, possess and enjoy to them and their successors, in office, in trust for the state of Wisconsin, for educational purposes solely, any lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels and effects, of whatsoever nature or description the same may be, which may be necessary and required for the legitimate purposes, objects and uses of the state normal schools authorized by this act, and none other, with full power to sell or dispose of such personal property, or any part thereof, when in their judgment it shall be for the interest of the state: to make all such contracts and agreements as shall be necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act; to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in all courts of this state; to have and use a common seal, and the same to change, alter or renew at pleasure, to make such by-laws and regulations as they may deem proper for the well-ordering and government of said corporation, and the transaction of its business: *provided*, that said board of regents shall not have power to sell, mortgage or dispose of in any way, the real estate so held by them as aforesaid, without the express authority of the legislature of this state, nor have power to borrow money; nor shall any indebtedness contracted or liabilities incurred by said board of regents, ever at any one time exceed in the aggregate the amount of money which under the provisions of law shall then be at their disposal, in the hands of the state treasurer; nor shall the said board of regents ever reduce the amount at their disposal, in the hands of the state treasurer, below the aggregate amount of their indebtedness or liability, except in payment of such indebtedness or liability; *and provided*, further, that the proceeds derived from the sale of any real or personal estate by said board of regents, shall be paid by them into the treasury, and shall become a portion of the income of the normal school fund.

SECTION 2. Said corporation shall be subject to the provisions of chapter twenty-two of the revised statutes, of 1858, and the acts amendatory thereof, and to the provisions of chapter 537 of the general laws of 1865, so far as the same can apply and are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

SECTION 3. The said "board of regents of normal schools" shall have power and authority to demand and receive the sum or sums of money donated and subscribed by any person, or any town, incorporated village, city or county of this state, to aid in the erection of the necessary buildings for normal schools in such manner as said board may prescribe, and apply the same to the erection and completion of the required buildings, the purchase of the necessary books, apparatus, furniture and fixtures, and for various other incidental expenses to be incurred by said board, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, and if any surplus shall remain, to apply the same to the expenses of conducting said normal schools; and any deficit which may arise in the erection and completion of said buildings and purchases aforesaid, shall be paid out of the income of the normal school fund, not to exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars for the completion of the buildings of any one normal school, and for the furniture and fixtures pertaining to the same. Such sum shall be paid by the state treasurer, from time to time, on the warrant of the secretary of state, to be drawn in pursuance of the certificate of the secretary of the board, and countersigned by the president, and such other evidence as the secretary of state shall require; and no such certificate shall be issued until the sum or sums donated and subscribed by any person or town, incorporated village, city or county, to aid in the erection of a normal school building, shall have been paid in full into the state treasury, nor until work shall be done or services rendered, or buildings erected, or

fixtures or furniture purchased, for a normal school, under the direction of the board of regents of normal schools, entitling the applicant to such certificate, according to a contract or agreement with said board for that purpose. No member of the board of normal regents shall receive any pay for traveling to or attendance at any meeting of the board, nor for any service rendered; but all moneys actually and necessarily expended by any member in traveling, attending meetings, or performing any other duty or service directed to be performed, shall be refunded to him, on duly authenticated accounts presented to and audited by the board, and the amount thus audited shall be drawn from the state treasury only on the warrant of the secretary of state, in pursuance of the certificate of the board, signed by the president and secretary thereof.

SECTION 4. The state normal schools shall be established and continued at such places as the board of regents of normal schools may designate, upon sites selected by said board; the exclusive purpose of each shall be instruction and training of persons, both male and female, in the theory and art of teaching, and in all the various branches that pertain to a good common school education; also, to give instruction in agriculture, chemistry, in the arts of husbandry, the mechanic arts, the fundamental laws of the United States and of this state, and in what regards the rights and duties of citizens.

SECTION 5. The said normal schools shall be under the direction and control of the "board of regents of normal schools," and shall be governed and supported as herein provided. Said board shall proceed to erect suitable buildings upon the sites selected by them, as soon as the title thereto is vested in them in fee, in trust as aforesaid, and the sums of money or United States bonds, or Wisconsin state bonds, as security donated and subscribed for the erection of the buildings, are paid into the state treasury, subject to be drawn only on the warrant of the secretary of state, as provided in section three of this act; and they may procure suitable plans and specifications for buildings, and they may employ persons to superintend the erection of said buildings.

SECTION 6. Said "board of regents of normal schools" shall have power to appoint a principal and assistant, and such other teachers and officers as may be required for each of said state normal schools, and to fix the salary of each person so employed, and to prescribe their several duties. They shall also have power to remove either the principal, assistant or teachers, or any person employed by them, and to appoint others in their stead. They shall prescribe the various books to be used in the said state normal schools; and shall make all the rules, regulations and by-laws, necessary for the good government and management of the same; and no member of the said "board of regents of normal schools" shall, during his continuance in office as a member of said board, act as the agent of any publisher or publishers of school books, or school library books, or be or become interested in the publication or sale of any such books, as agent or otherwise, on pain of expulsion by a majority vote of the board.

SECTION 7. Said board shall also establish a model school or schools for practice, in connection with each state normal school, and shall make all the regulations necessary to govern and support the same; and they may in their discretion admit pupils free of charge of tuition.

SECTION 8. As soon as any state normal school is prepared to receive pupils, the superintendent of public instruction shall give notice of the fact to each clerk of the board of supervisors for each county of the state, and the said board of regents of normal schools shall cause notice to be published in at least one newspaper in each congressional district.

SECTION 9. The "board of regents of normal schools" shall make such rules and regulations for the admission of students to each state normal school, as they may deem necessary and proper. Every applicant for admission shall undergo an examination in such manner as may be prescribed by the board; and if it shall appear that the applicant is not a person of good moral character, or that he will not make an apt and good teacher, such applicant shall be rejected. The said board may, in their discretion, require any applicant for admission to any state normal school, other than such as shall, prior to admission, sign and file with said board a declaration of intention to follow the business of teaching common schools in this state, to pay

or secure to be paid such fees for tuition as to said board may seem proper and reasonable.

SECTION 10. After any state normal school shall have commenced its first term, and at least once in each year thereafter, it shall be visited by three suitable persons, not members of the board, but to be appointed by the superintendent of public instruction, who shall examine thoroughly into the condition, organization and management of the school, and shall report to the superintendent of public instruction their views in regard to its success and usefulness, and any other matters they may judge expedient. Such visitors shall be appointed annually, and their report shall bear date of the 31st day of August, and cover the year preceding such date. The president of the board of regents of normal schools shall also make to the superintendent of public instruction an annual report, bearing date of the 31st day of August, which shall contain a full and detailed account of the doings of the said board, and of all their expenditures, and of all moneys received, and the prospects, progress and condition of said state normal schools; and such report, together with the reports of the different boards of visitors, shall be transmitted to the legislature by the superintendent of public instruction, as a part of his annual report, and in addition to what is now required by law.

SECTION 11. The state treasurer shall, by virtue of his office, be the treasurer of the board of regents of normal schools, but the said board shall have power to appoint suitable persons to receive and pay to the state treasurer any tuition fees or other moneys that may be due from any student or other person.

SECTION 12. Lectures on chemistry, anatomy, physiology, astronomy, the mechanic arts, agriculture, and on any other science or branch of literature that the said board may direct, may be delivered to those attending said school, in such manner and on such terms and conditions as the said board may prescribe.

SECTION 13. The said board shall have power to grant diplomas in testimony of scholarship and ability to teach, but no such diploma shall be granted to any person who has not passed a thorough and satisfactory examination in the course of study prescribed by the board of regents of normal schools. Certificates of attendance upon the normal school may be given on conditions to be fixed by the said board. After any person has graduated at any state normal school, and has taught a public school in this state one year, the superintendent of public instruction shall have authority to countersign the diploma of such teacher, after such examination as to moral character, learning and ability to teach, as to the said superintendent may seem proper and reasonable.

SECTION 14. Any person holding a diploma granted by the said board of regents of normal schools, certifying that the person holding the same is a graduate of a state normal school, and that he is qualified to teach a common school, shall, after the same has been countersigned by the superintendent of public instruction, as provided in section thirteen of this act, be deemed qualified, and such diploma shall be a certificate of qualification to teach in any common school of this state, and as such, shall have the full force and effect of a first grade certificate, until annulled by the superintendent of public instruction.

SECTION 15. Chapter twenty-two of the revised statutes of 1858, and the acts amendatory thereof, and chapter 537 of the general laws of 1865, shall be so construed and understood as to carry out the provisions of this act; and all acts and parts of acts conflicting with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 16. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved April 12, 1866.

PLATTEVILLE NORMAL SCHOOL.

PLATTEVILLE, Wis., Dec. 22, 1866.

Hon. J. G. McMynn,

Secretary Board of R. N. S.

DEAR SIR :—I have the honor herewith to transmit to you the report of the first term of the State Normal School, at Platteville :

1. Platteville is situated in the beautiful valley between the Platte and Sinsiniway Mounds, near the junction of the Big and Little Platte rivers. There being no marshes or "low lands" in the vicinity, it has a climate unparalleled for its salubrity. It is in the center of a rich and extensive mineral region, affording opportunities for the study of practical geology and mineralogy, seldom found.

Platteville is reached from the north and east by a daily line of stages from Boscobel, on the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien railroad, via Lancaster, and by a tri-weekly line, leaving Arena Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and passing through Dodgeville and Mineral Point. From the south it has two lines of daily stages, one from Galena and one from Du-buque.

2. By the regulations of the board of normal school regents the following terms of admission have been fixed upon :

1. Each assembly district in the state shall be entitled to six representatives in the normal schools, and in case vacancies exist in the representation to which any assembly district is entitled, such vacancies may be filled by the president and secretary of the board of regents.

2. Candidates for admission shall be nominated by the county superintendent of the county, (or if the county superintendent has not jurisdiction, then the nomination shall be made by the city superintendent of the city), in which such candidates may reside, and they shall be at least sixteen years of age, of sound bodily health and good moral character. Each person, so nominated, shall receive a certificate setting forth his name, age, health and character, and a duplicate of such certificate shall be immediately sent by mail, by the superintendent, to the secretary of the board.

3. Upon the presentation of such certificate to the principal of a state normal school, the candidate shall be examined under the direction of the principal of said school, in the branches required by law for a third grade certificate, except history, and theory and practice of teaching, and if found qualified to enter the normal school in respect to learning, he may be admitted, after furnishing such evidence as the said principal may require, of good health and good moral character, and after subscribing the following declaration :

"I,, do hereby declare that my purpose in entering the state normal school is to fit myself for the profession of teaching, and that it is my intention to engage in teaching in the schools of this state."

4. No person shall be entitled to a diploma, who has not been a member of the school, in which such diploma is granted, at least one year, nor who is less than nineteen years of age; and a certificate of attendance may be granted by the principal of a normal school to any person who shall have been a member of such school for one term, provided, that in his judgment such certificate is deserved.

Upon presenting the nomination at the school the candidate is examined and if found qualified, admitted. If his present qualifications are not found sufficient and if the faculty of the school believe that *one term's* instruction will fit him to enter, he is placed in the preparatory department.

3. The full course of study and training has not yet been determined upon. It will be adapted to the wants of the state, and designed to make good teachers by developing those faculties necessary to produce good *men* and *women*, as well as by *special* training and culture.

4. A model or experimental school is organized in connection with the normal school, under the charge of teachers of ability and experience. In this, all students of the normal school will be required, before graduation, to teach and train, putting into practice and thoroughly testing the theories learned, and subjecting themselves to the criticisms of teachers and fellow pupils.

A limited number of "academic students" (those not designing to teach) are now admitted, reciting either in the normal or model classes, as best may suit their advancement in study.

5. During the first term, there were in attendance upon the model school 38 pupils; and in the model and normal schools 19, who are more properly classified as "academic"

6. The faculty is at present constituted as follows:

CHARLES H. ALLEN, Principal.

JACOB WERNLI, Assistant Principal.

GEORGE M. GUERNSEY, Professor of Mathematics.

FANNY S. JOSLYN, Teacher of Geography, History and Physiology.

ESTHER M. SPRAGUE, Principal of Model Department.

7. Annexed is a catalogue of students and preparatory students for the first term.

8. Pupils in the model school are charged a tuition of from \$3 to \$5 per term, and those in the academic department \$6 per term.

9. The estimated expenses of a year's attendance at the normal school are as follows:

Board—40 weeks,.....	\$100 to \$130
Book rent,.....	3 to 5
Stationery,.....	3 to 5
Total,.....	\$106 to \$140

10. When the Platteville academy passed to the state for the purpose of a state normal school, the "Eastman library," the "Philozetean library," with the apparatus and cabinet, became the property of the school. A thriving literary society is now in operation, and through its influence a course of lectures is being delivered before the school and citizens.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

CHARLES H. ALLEN,
Principal.

STUDENTS IN THE NORMAL SCHOOL AT PLATTEVILLE.

Students.	Post Office.	Dist.	County.
Laura E. Avery,	Platteville,	1	Grant.
Mary E. Bass,	Platteville,	1	Grant.
Sarah M. Bastin,	Barton,	1	Washington
Nellie M. Barker,	Platteville,	1	Grant.
Emma Benedict,	Belmont,	1	La Fayette.
Bridget L. Brennan,	Highland,	1	Iowa.
Mary J. Carns,	Smelzer Grove,	1	Grant.
Hannah M. Cordingley,	Dodgeville,	1	Iowa.
Margaret Crouse,	Smelzer Grove,	1	Grant.
Delphine Delaney,	Barton,	1	Washington
Sarah E. Downs,	Dodgeville,	1	Iowa.
Emma S. Dyer,	Platteville,	1	Grant.
Grace M. Eddy,	Platteville,	1	Grant.
Drucilla Eddy,	Platteville,	1	Grant.
Maggie Graney,	Lancaster,	1	Grant.
Maggie Green, *	Montford,	2	Grant.
Florence Grigsby,	Potosi,	2	Grant.
Phebe Grigsby,	Potosi,	2	Grant.
Isabella Haggart,	Lancaster,	2	Grant.
Annette Haseltine,	Mazomanie,	3	Dane.
Vilantha M. Hirst,	Lima,	3	Grant.
Ellen Hill,	Elk Grove,	1	La Fayette.
Ann E. Jackson, *	Boice Prairie,	3	Grant.
Mary A. Jones,	Lima,	3	Grant.
Emelia M. Jones,	Dodgeville,	1	Iowa.
Etta Kirkpatrick,	Platteville,	1	Grant.
Ella Marshall,	Platteville,	1	Grant.
Emma McKinney,	Lancaster,	1	Grant.
Ellen M. Nixon, *	Platteville,	1	Grant.
Mary C. Paddock,	Centre,	1	La Fayette.
J. M. Overton,	Platteville,	1	Grant.
Martha Paddock,	Centre,	1	La Fayette.
Emma Penn, *	Platteville,	1	Grant.
Clara Rand,	Platteville,	1	Grant.
Rosa Rhinefrank,	Milwaukee,	2	Milwaukee.
Fannie M. Robbins,	Platteville,	1	Grant.
Agnes Rundell,	Platteville,	1	Grant.
Lydia Ruggles,	Ridgeway,	North	Iowa.
Semiramis Stewart, *	Harrison,	2	Grant.
Jennie Sulzer,	Milwaukee,	2	Milwaukee.
Louisa E. Thomas, *	Mineral Point, .....	.	Iowa.
Anna Troutman,	Roxbury,	3	Dane.
Elizabeth M. Treganowan,	Platteville,	1	Grant.
J. Walter Basye, *	Bowling Green, Mo., .....	.	.
Jacob Block, *	Platteville,	1	Grant.
J. Theodore Clifton,	Washburne,	1	Grant.
James A. Collins,	Lodi,	1	Calumet.
Henry Ellsworth,	Miffin,	1	Iowa.
Charles E. Estabrook,	Platteville,	1	Grant.
Thomas F. Goodsell,	Highland,	North	Iowa.
Melvin Grigsby,	Potosi,	2	Grant.
Alexander Haggart,	Lancaster,	2	Grant.
David B. Jones,	Miffin,	2	Iowa.

STUDENTS IN THE NORMAL SCHOOL AT PLATTEVILLE—Concluded.

Students.	Post Office.	Dist.	County.
John Kerr,.....	Platteville,.....	1	Grant.
J. F. Kimball,*.....	———, Illinois,.....	.	
William McDonald,.....	Beetown,.....	5	Grant.
Phillip S. Rountree,.....	Platteville,.....	1	Grant.
Thomas Tulley,*.....	Calamine,.....	2	La Fayette.
William Van Waters,.....	Durand,.....	1	Pepin.
Henry Wright,.....	Lima,.....	3	Grant.

Those marked (*) have not as yet received regular nominations.

STUDENTS IN PREPARATORY CLASS TO NORMAL SCHOOL.

Students.	Post Office.	Dist.	County.
Lizzie Barber,*.....	Belmont,.....	1	La Fayette.
Sarah Bunker,*.....	Mifflin,.....	2	Iowa.
Almeda Case,*.....	Elk Grove,.....	.	La Fayette.
S. Maria Estabrook,.....	Platteville,.....	1	Grant.
Mattie Fairbank,.....	Belmont,.....	1	La Fayette.
Libbie Francis,.....	Platteville,.....	1	Grant.
Maria Quimby,.....	Hazel Green,.....	1	Grant.
Kate Tyler,.....	Platteville,.....	1	Grant.
Annie Stewart,*.....	Harrison,.....	2	Grant.
Linda Young,*.....	Dodgeville,.....	.	Iowa.
Harry Howe,.....	Platteville,.....	1	Grant.
Peter Reizer,*.....	Kendall,.....	.	Iowa.
L. D. Keitz,.....	New Holstein,.....	.	Calumet.
George Tyler,.....	Platteville,.....	1	Grant.

Those marked (*) have not as yet received regular nominations.

SPECIAL REPORT.

BELOIT COLLEGE, October 30, 1866.

HON. JOHN G. MCMYNN,

DEAR SIR :—In accordance with your kind suggestion, that I furnish a few thoughts to be published in your forthcoming report, in connection with the statistics of our college required by law, I respectfully offer the following :

Beloit college was founded for the specific object of providing facilities for a thorough, liberal, christian education. In common with our best American colleges, it aims to take young men who have passed through the stages of common education in our public schools, and by special discipline of mind, and extended culture, prepare them, as intelligent, well developed men, to occupy positions of influence in society. The course of study is adapted, as much as possible, to give the student full possession and command of his own faculties for any work to which he may be called. By being drilled in the forms and processes of pure mathematics, and the elementary principles of language, as illustrated in both ancient and modern tongues, the mind is trained to correct habits of thinking, and to accurate, elegant and forceful modes of expressing thought. It is also introduced (the time and distribution of the course admits of little more than a bare introduction) to the wide range of truth embraced in the departments of history, science and philosophy as the great mines which are to be explored and worked as the peculiar capacities, tastes and calling of each individual may determine. And all along, the actual condition and wants of men in their civil and social state are pointed out as giving occasion for the practical application of all truth to the progress of society and the elevation of man in harmony with his high destiny as a rational, immortal creature of God. The legitimate work of the college is to lay broad and deep this common foundation, on which each man may build up, in after life, his own structure of attainment and influence in his particular sphere.

Though far from having obtained a complete endowment, Beloit college is, nevertheless, well furnished in respect of both living instructors and the apparatus and material of instruction, for doing this work. The numbers seeking the advantages of this provision attest a growing appreciation in the community of the work, and a demand for its enlargement. During the late war, the spirit of patriotism drew numbers away from the regular classes into the service of the country. Since the close of the war, many of those have returned, and others are coming in larger numbers than ever before, to swell these classes.

The first and main object of the institution is, as already indicated, to provide for the proper collegiate course of study. But in the lack of facilities, elsewhere in the region, for the preparation of young men to enter on that course, it has been found necessary to establish and maintain, in connection with the college, a preparatory department. Into this depart-

men t are received not only those who contemplate going through college, but any who desire to advance themselves in the branches of study commonly taught in our public schools. This department thus becomes, as its name indicates, a preparatory and normal department. Students desiring to pursue a partial course are also permitted to take up such branches of study with the college classes as they may choose and can prosecute with advantage. To such, when desired, certificates are given, attesting their actual attainment. The diploma conferring the full honors of the institution, is bestowed only on such as complete the regular four years' course.

The maintenance of a preparatory department seems at present indispensable, though no doubt it would be better for all the interests involved, if facilities for that part of the work were multiplied and scattered over all parts of the state. Studying from our point of observation the educational wants of our commonwealth, it seems clear that the intelligence and elevation of our large and rapidly increasing population will be promoted by bringing larger numbers than heretofore of the young men of the state to enjoy the benefit of a college education. I respectfully suggest, with this end in view, that the teachers of our public schools should early give this direction to the thoughts and aims of bright lads who come under their charge, and that in the high schools the courses of study should be so adjusted as to give opportunities to such as desire it, to prepare themselves specifically for college. This will not require any material change in the general arrangement, but only that a class of candidates for college be organized, and have their studies adapted to the requisites for admission prescribed by the best colleges of the land. Some increased attention to the Latin and Greek languages, and to classical literature thus introduced, it is believed will tend to elevate and liberalize the range of general instruction in our schools, at the same time that it serves a specific object of no little importance.

Desiring heartily to co-operate in all efforts to elevate the standard and increase the efficiency of our public school system, and to promote in every way possible the interests of education in our state, I am

Very truly yours,

A. L. CHAPIN,
President.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the President of the Board of Trustees of Beloit College, for the year ending August 31, 1866.

1. Corporate name of the institution—The board of trustees of Beloit college.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located—Beloit, Rock county.
3. Year when the institution was founded—1847.
4. Names of members of the faculty with their respective salaries:

Names.	Department of Instruction.	Salaries.
Aaron L. Chapin, D. D. Pres.,	History and civil polity,.....	\$1,800 00
Rev. Joseph Emerson, A. M..	Greek language and literature,.....	1,500 00
Jackson J. Bushnell, A. M....	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy,....	1,500 00
Rev. William Porter, A. M....	Latin language and Literature,.....	1,500 00
Henry B. Nason, Ph. D.....	Chemistry and Natural Science,.....	*750 00
Rev. James J. Blaisdell, A. M.	Intellectual and Moral Philosophy,.....	1,500 00
Henry C. Dickinson, A. B....	Instruction in Rhetoric and English Literature,.....	1,000 00
John P. Fisk, A. M.....	Principal of Normal and Preparatory Department,.....	1,500 00

*For half the year.

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 5. Number of gentlemen who have graduated,..... | 113 |
| 6. Number ladies who have graduated,..... | |
| 7. Number of students in senior class,..... | 18 |
| 8. Number of students in the junior class,..... | 16 |
| 9. Number of students in the sophomore class,..... | 13 |
| 10. Number of students in the freshman class,..... | 28 |
| 11. Number of students in the preparatory department,..... | 146 |
| 12. Number of acres of land owned by the institution : | |
| College site,..... | 16 |
| Other lands in Wisconsin,..... | 1,130 |
| In other states,..... | 1,720 |
| | <u>2,866</u> |
| 13. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution : | |
| College site,..... | \$10,000 |
| Other lands,..... | 12,000 |
| | <u>\$22,000 00</u> |
| 14. Estimated value of buildings owned by the institution,..... | \$27,500 00 |
| 15. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate,..... | \$107,500 00 |
| 16. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition | 10,542 93 |
| 17. Amount received for tuition during the current year,..... | 3,921 50 |
| 18. Rates of tuition in collegiate department per annum,..... | 30 00 |
| 19. Rates of tuition in preparatory department per annum,..... | 20 00 |

AARON L. CHAPIN,
President of Board of Trustees.

ANNUAL REPORT

the President of the Board of Trustees of Lawrence University of Wisconsin, for the year ending August, 1866.

Corporate name of the institution—Lawrence University of Wisconsin.
 Name of the place where the institution is located—Appleton, Outagamie county.
 Year when the institution was founded—1848.
 Names of members of the faculty with their respective salaries:

Names.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries.
Rev. G. M. Steele, D. D. Pres.	Ethics and Civil Polity.....	\$1,200 00
Hiram A. Jones, A. M.....	Ancient languages and Literature,.....	800 00
Julius F. Kellogg, A. M.....	Pure and Mixed Mathematics,.....	800 00
John E. Davies, A. M.....	Chemistry and Physics,.....	800 00
James M. Phinney, A. M., In- structor.....	Philosophy and History,.....	800 00
Miss Harriet O. Knox, A. B., Preceptress.....	French & Eng. Literature,.....	460 00

5. *Number of gentlemen who have graduated,.....	3
6. Number of ladies who have graduated,.....	2
7. Number of students in the senior class,.....	6
8. Number of students in the junior class,.....	16
9. Number of students in the sophomore class,.....	19
10. Number of students in the freshman class,.....	21
University students,.....	34
11. Number of students in the preparatory department,.....	73
Academical students,.....	145
12. Number of acres of land owned by the institution; (about).....	2,000
13. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution, (about).....	\$20,000
14. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution,.....	80,000
15. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate,.....	30,000
16. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition	3,500
17. Amount received from tuition during the year,.....	\$200†
18. Rates of tuition in collegiate department per annum,.....	21
19. Rates of tuition in preparatory department per annum,...	15

G. M. STEELE, for
 R. Z. MASON,
President of the Board of Trustees.

* The whole number of graduates, since the organization of the institution is 82.

† Most of the students have scholarships.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the President of the Board of Trustees of Ripon College, for the year ending August 31, 1866.

1. Corporate name of the institution—Board of Trustees of Ripon College.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located—Ripon, Fond du Lac county.
3. Year when the institution was founded—1854. Organized as a college in 1863.
4. Names of members of the faculty with their respective salaries.

Names.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries.
Rev. Wm. E. Merriman, A. M.	Mental and Moral Science,.....	\$800
Edward H. Merrell, A. M....	Greek,.....	600
Rev. Wm. H. Ward, A. M....	Latin,.....	600
Daniel Merriman, A. M.....	Natural Sciences,.....	600
Mrs. C. T. Tracy.....	Mathematics and Botany,.....	375
Mrs. Frances E. Woodrow....	English studies,.....	325
Mrs. L. R. Beach.....	French and German,.....	250

5. Number of gentlemen who have graduated,.....
6. Number of ladies who have graduated,.....
7. Number of students in the senior class of the ladies course,..... 8
8. Number of students in the junior class,.....
9. Number of students in the sophomore class, 5, and of middle year, Ladies course,..... 7
10. Number of students in the freshman class, 4, and of junior year, Ladies course,..... 24
11. Number of students in the preparatory department,..... 230
12. Number of acres of land owned by the institution, (site 12, wild 480). 492
13. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution,..... \$12,000
14. Estimated cash value of the buildings owned by the institution,.... 30,000
15. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate,..... 5,000
16. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition, 300
17. Amount received for tuition during the current year,..... 2,800
18. Rates of tuition in collegiate department per annum,..... 24
19. Rates of tuition in preparatory department per annum,..... 21

W. E. MERRIMAN,

President of Board of Trustees.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF MILTON ACADEMY.

In the year 1844, Hon. Joseph Goodrich, the first settler in the village of Milton, Rock county, first formed the plan of starting the academy. He saw that the educational wants of the young people of this section, and especially of the society which he had been greatly instrumental in gathering together, could not be satisfactorily met by the public schools, as they were then organized. Accordingly he erected a suitable building in the village and engaged Rev. Bethuel C. Church, of Michigan, a teacher of considerable experience in private schools, to take charge of the institution, which was called "The Milton Academy." The school was opened on the first of December, 1844, and was taught by Mr. Church for one year; the number of students in attendance was fifty.

In the year following, Rev. S. S. Bicknell, a graduate of Dartmouth College, N. H., and pastor of a small Congregational church in the vicinity, was hired as principal of the academy. He continued in this position for two years, and was an accomplished teacher. He drew students from other localities in this section of the state, and laid the foundation for the real academic course of studies. Under his labors, the attendance per year was raised to seventy students.

The institution was incorporated, February 28, 1848, by the legislature of the territory, under the title of "The DuLac Academy." This did not become a popular name, and the school was known everywhere by the original one.

In the winter following, Rev. Jonathan Allen, now president of Alfred University, N. Y., and Rev. Amos W. Coon, had charge of the academy. The former soon retired and left Mr. Coon in charge. The latter had received a good academic education, and was an energetic and successful manager of the school. He taught three years, and raised the attendance yearly to a hundred and ten students.

In the fall of 1851, Prof. A. C. Spicer, a graduate of Alfred Academy, N. Y., became the head of the school. He held the place, with a years intermission, until the close of the spring term, 1858, when he resigned. He was assisted, most of the time, for four years, by Prof. Albert Whitford, a graduate of Union College, now principal of the DeRuyter Institute, N. Y. During the last two years, the attendance reached two hundred each year.

The present principal, Rev. W. C. Whitford, entered upon his office in 1858. Eight years before he had taught in the institution, and declined then the appointment to the same position. He has been assisted, most of the time, during the past eight years, by Prof. Albert Whitford, and portions of the time by Prof. G. M. Guernsey, late principal of the Platteville Academy; by Prof. O. M. Conover, of Madison; and by Profs. E. Searing and N. C. Twining, present teachers in the academy. Under the management of Mr. Whitford, the attendance has steadily gained from two hundred students a year to four hundred and twenty-one.

The existing charter was obtained in 1854, and the school was then legally styled "The Milton Academy." In the following year a beautiful brick building was erected by the citizens of Milton, on a bluff in the south-western part of the village, and the school took possession of it. The need of another building for dormitory purposes being greatly felt, two enterprising citizens of the place, Hon. Joseph Goodrich and Jeremiah Davis, generously erected in 1857, by their own means principally, a commodious hall on the grounds of the academy; this is now occupied by ladies. In the spring of 1863, another hall was provided for gentlemen. The main edifice, used for recitation rooms and the boarding hall, has proved too small; and an addition to it is now in process of erection. This will nearly double the accommodations of the building.

The instruction of the school is divided into four courses—the normal and English, the classical, the scientific, and the commercial. Under the first, teachers' classes are organized, and the students are taught the principles and the methods of teaching. Under the former arrangements of the normal regents of the state, this department of the school was placed in their hands. The academy has always directed much of its efforts to qualifying public school teachers. During the past year, one hundred and fifty-nine students have been instructed in the normal classes, and of this number eighty-one have taught during the past season, or will teach during the coming winter. In the other courses, the students are prepared to enter the last year of our colleges; and they obtain a thorough knowledge of the modern languages in connection with the physical and mental sciences, and learn the forms and rules of transacting business.

The catalogue of 1866 contains the "Army List" of the school, which gives the names of the graduates and students who entered the army, the number of the regiment, the residence and position of each on being mustered out of the service. By this list it seems that three hundred and ten enlisted, and forty-three died or were killed. A large majority of these left their classes to join the army. The school raised, officered, and sent into the service two companies, for the 13th and 40th regiments Wisconsin infantry, and parts of two companies for the 2d and 49th infantry. The academy was represented in forty-four Wisconsin regiments or batteries, beginning with the 1st infantry, the 1st cavalry, and the 1st battery, and ending with the last, the 53d infantry. In addition to these it was represented in four regiments from Minnesota, in four regiments from Iowa, in six regiments from Illinois, in two regiments from Michigan, in three regiments from Indiana, in seven regiments from New York, in five regiments of colored infantry, in the regular army, in the U. S. marines, and in seven general positions in connection with the army—making in all 84 different organizations. Of these students, 69 received commissions to fill positions from 2d lieutenant up to brigadier general.

W. C. WHITFORD,
Principal.

ACADEMIES AND SEMINARIES.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF ACADEMIES AND SEMINARIES FOR 1886.

CORPORATE NAME OF INSTITUTION.	NAME OF PLACE WHERE LOCATED.	NAME OF PRINCIPAL OR PRECEPTRESS.	Date of Organization.	No. of Graduates.	No. in Senior Class.	No. in Junior Class.	No. in Sophomore Class.	No. in Freshman Class.	Total in Academic Class.	No. in Preparatory Department.	Total in the Institu- tion.	Acres of Land owned by the Institution.	Value of Land Owned.	Cash Value of Build- ings.	Amount of Endow- ments.	Total Land, Buildings and Endowments.	Income for Present Year, except Tuli- tion.	Tuition Fees for Cur- rent Year.
Evansville Seminary.....	Evansville.	Henry Coleman, A. M.	1856	3	106	132	282	293	505	1048	1658	18 7-10	\$43,700	\$90,860	\$11,100	\$132,400	\$3,536 98	\$33,846 69
German English Academy.....	Milwaukee.	Peter Engelmann.	1851	11	21	47	58	122	238	147	385	1 1/2	6,000	15,000	\$4,800	26,800	\$1,136 98	7,037 52
German English High School.....	Milwaukee.	Chas. H. Marx.	1853	28	44	27	142	48	190	1-5	1-5	1-5	3,000	2,500	300	5,800	1,000 00	3,384 00
Jefferson Liberal Institute.....	Jefferson.	B. F. Rogers.	1866	1	4	8	14	37	51	75	120	2	1,000	40,000	6,000	7,000	150 00	150 00
Kenosha Female Seminary.....	Kenosha.	Mrs. H. M. Crawford.	1865	2	3	2	8	13	408	421	2 1/2	2 1/2	5,000	40,000	45,000	45,000	*10,000 00	*10,000 00
Milton Academy.....	Milton.	W. C. Whitford, A. M.	1814	8	1	3	2	79	90	99	1	1	3,300	21,000	24,000	24,000	300 00	4,920 17
Patch Grove Academy.....	Patch Grove.	W. B. Clark, A. B.	1865	1	1	1	3	75	79	90	99	1	10,000	4,000	14,000	14,000	100 00	900 00
Wesleyan Seminary.....	Eau Claire.	Rev. D. Bresee.	.....	.....	4	8	7	19	94	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	.....	5,000 00
Wisconsin Female College.....	Fox Lake.	Miss C. A. Bodge.	.....	28	55	106	132	282	505	1048	1658	18 7-10	\$43,700	\$90,860	\$11,100	\$132,400	\$3,536 98	\$33,846 69

*It is presumed that this amount includes receipts for board, &c.

COMMERCIAL OR BUSINESS COLLEGES.

HON. JNO. G. McMYNN,

State Supt. of Public Instruction,

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of December 19th, saying that you believe "the commercial schools of our State are an important part of our educational system," and requesting for publication in your annual report, a statement showing:

1. The scope and objects of the commercial or business colleges.
2. The causes that have led during the past few years to the establishment of these colleges.
3. The practical difficulties encountered in conducting them.
4. The present condition (including organization, faculty, students, etc.,) of the college under your (my) charge.
5. Such remarks or suggestions as you (I) may be pleased to make with regard to commercial or business education.

The commercial or business college is of recent origin, having come into existence scarcely more than a quarter of a century ago. It has struggled through the various stages of crude existence, and now necessarily occupies a considerable place in our educational system. Unprovided for by other means, it continues as it began, almost entirely in the hands of private enterprise.

Its scope and objects, though gradually enlarged by necessity and experience, are still limited by causes which may be obviated. As implied by their name, the design of these institutions is, in general terms, to afford such special advantages for preparatory education and training as are best for those who wish to engage in commercial business. It is a professional school, and should not in any way attempt to supersede the general school, which it supplements, and upon which it is founded.

It should include in its curriculum such branches of study and training as are necessary in common business, which cannot be better provided for elsewhere. That it does not now confine itself strictly to its legitimate province is because the general school does not yet properly perform its functions, and because the commercial or business college, in its too great eagerness for patronage, oversteps the bounds of educational propriety, and violates the principles of educational economy. These circumstances operate to narrow the scope and degrade the objects which properly belong to these institutions.

The true scope and objects of the commercial or business college include that wide range of knowledge and art which belong strictly to commercial business as a profession, and are necessary to make accomplished business men. Since it may be a matter of doubt whether the time has arrived for the broadest and most advanced views on this subject to be received and acted upon by the educational and business community, it is probably bet-

ter not to occupy space here in making a statement in detail of what should, and, in time, probably will form the curriculum of commercial or business colleges. That there is a large and important field not yet covered by these institutions, is certain. Before the exact ground is marked out, it is necessary to give the right general direction to the public mind on the subject, and then it can be done with practical effect.

"The causes that have led, during the past few years, to the establishment of these schools," are the rapid development of commercial spirit and enterprise, the growing appreciation of the value and economy of educational aids in all branches of employment, and a spirit of rivalry and competition among the managers of these schools.

"The practical difficulties encountered in conducting them" are, want of preparatory education with students, incompetent and mercenary management, want of trained teachers who combine with thorough scholarship, proper business talents and tastes, and an abundant stock of general information—defective organization, insufficient time, a too limited course of studies, want of unity and liberal association, and the establishment of schools of this kind without due regard to location, quality and support.

The institution under my charge, now known as the National Spencerian Business College, located in the city of Milwaukee, was established September, 1863, as a private enterprise, which it still remains. It is sustained entirely by tuitions and has no property but its furniture and fixtures. In June last, the interest of non-resident partners (who rendered no service) in its revenues was terminated. Relieved from this unnecessary tax it is confidently believed that its usefulness will be more certainly and rapidly increased.

The course of instruction embraces practical penmanship, commercial arithmetic, commercial correspondence, book-keeping, government and laws, commercial law, theory of trade and commerce, trade and commerce practically illustrated by dealings between teachers and students, and between students, also between the students and teachers of this college and colleges in other cities. The basis of instruction in these operations is Carey's Principles of Social Science.

In some branches thorough classification is maintained, in others a general gradation only can be preserved—much instruction is necessarily individual, while that of a general nature and incidental is imparted by lectures.

Five teachers are regularly employed, and three others give instruction in special branches

Whole number of students who have been admitted since the college was established.....	950
From January 1, 1866, to January 1, 1867.....	320
The daily attendance in December was.....	170

On the 13th of July, 1866, at a meeting for the purpose, convened in Cleveland, this institution, with others of the same class, formed a permanent organization, "*For the purpose of developing, diffusing and perpetuating a sound and comprehensive system of business education throughout the United States, commensurate with the growing wants of business life, and for the further purpose of placing this department of education in co-operative relations with the American system of general education.*"

COMMERCIAL OR BUSINESS COLLEGES.

HON. JNO. G. McMYNN,

State Supt. of Public Instruction,

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of December 19th, saying that you believe "the commercial schools of our State are an important part of our educational system," and requesting for publication in your annual report, a statement showing:

1. The scope and objects of the commercial or business colleges.
2. The causes that have led during the past few years to the establishment of these colleges.
3. The practical difficulties encountered in conducting them.
4. The present condition (including organization, faculty, students, etc.,) of the college under your (my) charge.
5. Such remarks or suggestions as you (I) may be pleased to make with regard to commercial or business education.

The commercial or business college is of recent origin, having come into existence scarcely more than a quarter of a century ago. It has struggled through the various stages of crude existence, and now necessarily occupies a considerable place in our educational system. Unprovided for by other means, it continues as it began, almost entirely in the hands of private enterprise.

Its scope and objects, though gradually enlarged by necessity and experience, are still limited by causes which may be obviated. As implied by their name, the design of these institutions is, in general terms, to afford such special advantages for preparatory education and training as are best for those who wish to engage in commercial business. It is a professional school, and should not in any way attempt to supersede the general school, which it supplements, and upon which it is founded.

It should include in its curriculum such branches of study and training as are necessary in common business, which cannot be better provided for elsewhere. That it does not now confine itself strictly to its legitimate province is because the general school does not yet properly perform its functions, and because the commercial or business college, in its too great eagerness for patronage, oversteps the bounds of educational propriety and violates the principles of educational economy. These circumstances operate to narrow the scope and degrade the objects which properly belong to these institutions.

The true scope and objects of the commercial or business college include that wide range of knowledge and art which belong strictly to commercial business as a profession, and are necessary to make accomplished business men. Since it may be a matter of doubt whether the time has arrived for the broadest and most advanced views on this subject to be received and acted upon by the educational and business community, it is probably best

ter not to occupy space here in making a statement in detail of what should, and, in time, probably will form the curriculum of commercial or business colleges. That there is a large and important field not yet covered by these institutions, is certain. Before the exact ground is marked out, it is necessary to give the right general direction to the public mind on the subject, and then it can be done with practical effect.

"The causes that have led, during the past few years, to the establishment of these schools," are the rapid development of commercial spirit and enterprise, the growing appreciation of the value and economy of educational aids in all branches of employment, and a spirit of rivalry and competition among the managers of these schools.

"The practical difficulties encountered in conducting them" are, want of preparatory education with students, incompetent and mercenary management, want of trained teachers who combine with thorough scholarship, proper business talents and tastes, and an abundant stock of general information—defective organization, insufficient time, a too limited course of studies, want of unity and liberal association, and the establishment of schools of this kind without due regard to location, quality and support.

The institution under my charge, now known as the National Spencerian Business College, located in the city of Milwaukee, was established September, 1863, as a private enterprise, which it still remains. It is sustained entirely by tuitions and has no property but its furniture and fixtures. In June last, the interest of non-resident partners (who rendered no service) in its revenues was terminated. Relieved from this unnecessary tax it is confidently believed that its usefulness will be more certainly and rapidly increased.

The course of instruction embraces practical penmanship, commercial arithmetic, commercial correspondence, book-keeping, government and laws, commercial law, theory of trade and commerce, trade and commerce practically illustrated by dealings between teachers and students, and between students, also between the students and teachers of this college and colleges in other cities. The basis of instruction in these operations is Carey's Principles of Social Science.

In some branches thorough classification is maintained, in others a general gradation only can be preserved—much instruction is necessarily individual, while that of a general nature and incidental is imparted by lectures.

Five teachers are regularly employed, and three others give instruction in special branches

Whole number of students who have been admitted since the college was established.....	950
From January 1, 1866, to January 1, 1867.....	320
The daily attendance in December was.....	170

On the 13th of July, 1866, at a meeting for the purpose, convened in Cleveland, this institution, with others of the same class, formed a permanent organization, "*For the purpose of developing, diffusing and perpetuating a sound and comprehensive system of business education throughout the United States, commensurate with the growing wants of business life, and for the further purpose of placing this department of education in co-operative relations with the American system of general education.*"

This organization, under the name of the National Union of Business Colleges, gives promise of much usefulness in obviating the practical difficulties which hinder the substantial progress of this department of education.

Such are its spirit, purposes and plans that it should ultimately embrace the entire body of co-operative institutions and agencies in this department.

The nature of the ties, interests and operations of commercial life are such that its educational demands cannot be fully met without the aid of commercial association as an element in its system of education, in harmony with the scope and governing principles of commerce itself. This it is hoped ultimately to secure through this organization, which is so formed as to adjust itself to the growth and progress of commercial and general education.

Under date of August 22d, 1866, I took occasion to address a communication to Hon. Edward Salomon, president of the regents of the university, on the subject of commercial education and provisions therefor. That letter contained some points which it may not be out of place to present here. I there suggested that those who are to be educated may be divided into two classes, viz.: commercial and non-commercial; that all should receive so much commercial education as is necessary to the correct management of ordinary business and financial affairs, and that in addition to this the commercial class should receive a liberal commercial education; that our system of common and academic schools should provide for the general want of commercial education, and that a commercial department of the state university should provide for the liberal branches of commercial education adapted to the higher wants of the more purely commercial class, and all others who might desire to become versed in this branch of learning. I suggested that the merchants and business men in particular, both individually and through the Chamber of Commerce and Merchant's Association, would doubtless favor and assist in the establishment of such a department in Milwaukee. I also suggested reasons why the efficiency and strength of such a department would be enhanced by locating it at the centre of the commercial interests of the state.

General prosperity and good order hinge to such an extent upon the operations, relations and results of commerce, that public provision for its educational wants on a permanent and liberal basis is an imperative duty which cannot long be neglected without injury.

In a country like ours no great educational interest such as this should long be entrusted solely to the uncertain care of private enterprise, or subject to the vicissitudes of private fortune. It is contrary to the genius of our institutions, and derogatory to the interests of the people.

Wisconsin is laying the permanent foundations of her educational system, and the position she will hold depends much upon its entire completeness, and for this reason, the condition and claims of commercial education cannot be too carefully considered.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT C. SPENCER.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 31, 1866.

TABLE NO. 1.

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME FOR 1866.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
DAMS—		
Adams.....	181	\$ 58 95
Big Flats.....	26	11 70
Dell Prairie.....	244	109 80
Easton.....	101	45 45
Jackson.....	157	70 65
Leola.....	39	17 55
Lincoln.....	147	66 15
Monroe.....	123	55 35
New Chester.....	101	45 45
New Haven.....	428	192 60
Preston.....	70	31 50
Quincy.....	60	27 00
Richfield.....	118	53 10
Rome.....	32	14 40
Springville.....	162	72 90
Strong's Prairie.....	294	132 30
White Creek.....	78	35 10
Total.....	2,811	\$1,039 95
SHLAND—		
La Pointe.....	62	27 90
BROWN—		
Bellevue.....	219	98 55
Depere.....	156	70 20
Depere Village.....	301	135 45
Eaton.....	96	43 20
Fort Howard.....	444	199 80
Glenmore.....	129	58 05
Green Bay.....	268	120 60
Green Bay City.....	1,106	497 70
Holland.....	402	180 90
Howard.....	309	139 05
Humboldt.....	298	134 10
Lawrence.....	406	182 70
Morrison.....	249	112 05
New Denmark.....	217	97 65
Pittsfield.....	55	24 75
Preble.....	257	115 65
Rockland.....	248	111 60
Scott.....	547	246 15
Suamico.....	122	54 90
Wrightstown.....	328	147 60
Total.....	6,157	\$2,770 65

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME FOR 1866.—Continued,

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
BUFFALO—		
Alma.....	129	\$ 58 05
Belvidere.....	164	73 80
Buffalo.....	246	110 70
Buffalo City.....	69	31 05
Cross.....	174	78 30
Eagle Mills.....	87	39 15
Gilmanton.....	126	56 70
Glencoe.....	112	50 40
Maxville.....	260	117 00
Modena.....	84	37 80
Naples.....	314	141 30
Nelson.....	104	46 80
Waumandee.....	276	124 20
Total.....	2,145	\$965 25
BURNETT—		
Burnett.....	72	32 40
Total.....	72	\$32 40
CALUMET—		
Brillion.....	104	64 80
Brothertown.....	544	244 80
Charlestown.....	404	181 80
Chilton.....	467	210 15
Harrison.....	395	177 75
New Holstein.....	483	217 35
Rantoul.....	184	82 80
Stockbridge.....	541	243 45
Woodville.....	249	112 05
Total.....	3,371	\$1,516 95
CHIPPEWA—		
Anson.....		
Bloomer.....	181	81 45
Chippewa Falls.....	277	124 65
Eagle Point.....	276	124 20
La Fayette.....	206	92 70
Sigel.....	66	29 70
Wheaton.....	123	55 35
Total.....	1,129	\$508 05
CLARK—		
Pine Valley.....	160	72 00
Lynn.....	74	33 30
Loyal.....	41	18 45
Weston.....	99	44 55
Total.....	374	\$168 30

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME FOR 1866—Continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
OLUMBIA—		
Arlington.....	317	\$142 65
Caledonia.....	417	187 65
Courtland.....	585	263 25
Columbus.....	925	416 25
Dekorra.....	532	239 40
Hampden.....	390	175 50
Fort Winnebago.....	255	114 75
Fountain Prairie.....	486	218 70
Leeds.....	400	180 00
Lewiston.....	375	168 75
Lodi.....	591	265 95
Lowville.....	354	159 80
Marcellon.....	364	163 80
Newport.....	478	215 10
Otsego.....	558	251 10
Pacific.....	75	33 75
Randolph.....	413	185 85
Scott.....	331	148 95
Springvale.....	342	153 90
West Point.....	310	139 50
Wyocena.....	460	207 00
Portage City.....	1,300	585 00
Total.....	10,258	4,616 10
RAWFORD—		
Clayton.....	517	\$232 65
Eastman.....	396	178 20
Freeman.....	331	148 95
Haney.....	207	93 15
Lynxville.....	102	45 90
Marietta.....	164	73 80
Prairie du Chien.....	1,193	536 85
Seneca.....	280	126 00
Scott.....	279	125 55
Union.....	122	54 90
Utica.....	388	174 60
Wauzeka.....	278	125 10
Total.....	4,257	\$1,915 65
DANE—		
Albion.....	406	\$182 70
Berry.....	451	202 95
Black Earth.....	325	146 25
Blooming Grove.....	387	174 15
Blue Mounds.....	368	165 60
Bristol.....	519	233 55
Burke.....	417	187 65
Christiana.....	560	252 00
Cottage Grove.....	573	257 85
Cross Plains.....	375	168 75
Dane.....	427	192 15

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME, FOR 1866—Continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
DANE—continued.		
Deerfield.....	435	\$195 75
Dunkirk.....	725	326 25
Dunn.....	431	193 95
Fitchburg.....	498	224 10
Madison.....	388	152 10
Mazomanie.....	575	258 75
Medina.....	481	216 45
Middleton.....	565	254 25
Montrose.....	389	175 05
Oregon.....	560	252 00
Perry.....	365	164 25
Pleasant Springs.....	428	192 60
Primrose.....	393	176 85
Roxbury.....	493	221 85
Rutland.....	422	189 90
Springfield.....	498	224 10
Springdale.....	441	198 45
Sun Prairie.....	534	240 30
Vermont.....	487	219 15
Verona.....	440	198 00
Vienna.....	389	175 05
Westport.....	483	217 35
Windsor.....	389	175 05
York.....	468	210 60
Madison City.....	3,193	1,436 85
Total.....	19,228	\$8,652 60
DODGE—		
Ashippun.....	716	\$322 20
Beaver Dam.....	548	246 60
“ “ City.....	1,203	541 35
Burnett.....	372	167 40
Calamus.....	473	212 85
Chester.....	337	151 65
Clyman.....	662	297 90
Elba.....	629	283 05
Emmett.....	573	257 85
Fox Lake.....	734	330 30
Herman.....	768	345 60
Hubbard.....	1,088	489 60
Hustisford.....	630	283 50
Lebanon.....	664	298 80
Leroy.....	569	256 05
Lomira.....	721	324 45
Lowell.....	888	377 60
Oak Grove.....	696	313 20
Portland.....	574	258 30
Rubicon.....	847	381 15
Shields.....	537	241 65
Theresa.....	915	411 75
Trenton.....	688	309 60

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME FOR 1866—Continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
BOJES—continued.		
Waupun, S. Ward.....	319	143 55
Westford.....	531	238 95
Williamstown.....	800	360 00
Total.....	17,482	\$7,866 90
BOON—		
Bailey's Harbor.....	46	\$20 70
Brussels.....	243	109 35
Clay Banks.....	16	7 20
Egg Harbor.....	62	27 90
Forestville.....	55	24 75
Gardner.....	60	27 00
Gibraltar.....	125	56 25
Liberty Grove.....	24	10 80
Nasewauppee.....	111	49 95
Sevastapol.....	95	42 75
Sturgeon Bay.....	144	64 80
Washington.....	103	46 35
Total.....	1,084	487 80
BOUGLAS—		
Superior.....	212	\$95 40
Total.....	212	\$95 40
BUNN—		
Dunn.....	240	\$108 00
Eau Galla.....	158	71 10
Menomonie.....	399	179 55
Peru.....	42	18 90
Red Cedar.....	264	118 80
Rock Creek.....	61	27 45
Spring Brook.....	397	178 65
Weston.....	71	31 95
Total.....	1,632	\$784 40
EAU CLAIRE—		
Bridge Creek.....	335	\$150 75
Brunswick.....	126	56 70
Eau Claire.....	419	188 55
Lincoln.....	129	58 05
North Eau Claire.....	120	54 00
Oak Grove.....	121	54 45
Pleasant Valley.....	83	37 35
West Eau Claire.....	313	140 85
Total.....	1,636	\$740 70

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME FOR 1866—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
FOND DU LAC.		
Alto,.....	506	\$227 70
Ashford,.....	781	351 45
Auburn,.....	592	266 40
Byron,.....	601	270 45
Calumet,.....	667	300 15
Eden,.....	629	283 05
Eldorado,.....	680	306 00
Empire,.....	386	173 70
Fond du Lac,.....	410	184 50
“ “ City,.....	4,101	1,845 45
Forest,.....	524	235 80
Friendship,.....	400	180 00
Lamartine,.....	432	194 40
Marshfield,.....	650	292 50
Metomen,.....	619	278 55
Oakfield,.....	453	203 85
Osceola,.....	440	198 00
Ripon,.....	340	153 00
“ “ City,.....	809	364 05
Rosendale,.....	555	249 75
Springvale,.....	446	200 70
Taycheedah,.....	702	315 90
Waupun,.....	497	223 65
“ “ Village, N. Ward,.....	251	112 95
Total,.....	16,471	7,411 95
GRANT—		
Beetown,.....	707	310 15
Blue River,.....	230	103 50
Boscobel,.....	462	207 90
Cassville,.....	389	175 05
Clifton,.....	402	180 90
Ellenboro,.....	305	137 25
Fennimore,.....	583	262 35
Glen Haven,.....	365	164 25
Hazel Green,.....	1,065	479 25
Harrison,.....	428	192 60
Hickory Grove,.....	332	149 40
Jamestown,.....	510	229 50
Lancaster,.....	870	391 50
Liberty,.....	313	140 85
Lima,.....	400	180 00
Little Grant,.....	290	130 50
Marion,.....	238	107 10
Millville,.....	110	49 50
Mt. Hope,.....	283	127 35
Muscoda,.....	307	138 15
Paris,.....	324	145 80
Patch Grove,.....	307	138 15
Platteville,.....	1,267	570 15
Potosi,.....	1,207	543 15

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME FOR 1866—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
GRANT—continued.		
Smelser,.....	542	\$243 90
Tafton,.....	342	153 90
Waterstown,.....	193	86 85
Waterloo,.....	282	126 90
Wingville,.....	274	123 30
Woodman,.....	225	101 25
Wyalusing,.....	301	135 45
Total,.....	13,853	6,233 85
GREEN—		
Adams,.....	387	165 15
Albany,.....	533	262 35
Brooklyn,.....	417	187 65
Cadiz,.....	457	205 65
Clarno,.....	627	282 15
Decatur,.....	706	317 70
Exeter,.....	407	183 15
Jefferson,.....	668	300 60
Jordan,.....	406	182 70
Monroe,.....	1,359	611 55
Mt. Pleasant,.....	445	200 25
New Glarus,.....	385	173 25
Spring Grove,.....	475	213 75
Sylvester,.....	429	193 05
Washington,.....	333	149 85
York,.....	328	147 60
Total,.....	8,392	3,776 40
GREEN LAKE—		
Berlin,.....	395	177 75
“ City,.....	345	380 25
Brooklyn,.....	445	200 25
Dayton,.....	288	129 60
Green Lake,.....	416	187 20
Kingston,.....	218	98 10
“ Village,.....	132	59 40
Mackford,.....	341	153 45
Markesau Village,.....	123	55 35
Manchester,.....	417	187 65
Marquette,.....	190	85 50
Princeton,.....	375	168 75
“ Village,.....	167	75 15
St. Marie,.....	231	103 95
Seneca,.....	125	56 25
Total,.....	4,708	2,118 60
IOWA—		
Arena,.....	537	241 65
Clyde,.....	281	126 45

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME FOR 1866—continued.

Counties and towns.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
Iowa—continued.		
Dodgeville,	1,575	\$708 75
Highland,	1,265	569 25
Linden,	769	343 05
Miffin,	499	224 55
Mineral Point,	566	254 70
“ “ City,	877	394 65
Moscow,	347	156 15
Pulaski,	426	191 70
Ridgeway,	968	435 60
Waldwick,	281	126 45
Wyoming,	281	126 45
Total,	8,672	3,902 40
JACKSON—		
Albion,	473	212 85
Alma,	398	179 10
Hixton,	256	115 20
Irving,	261	117 45
Manchester,	136	61 20
Melrose,	253	113 85
Northfield,	40	18 00
Springfield,	103	46 35
Total,	1,920	864 00
JEFFERSON—		
Aztalan,	454	204 30
Cold Spring,	258	116 10
Concord,	622	279 90
Farmington,	1,028	462 60
Hebron,	443	199 85
Ixonia,	764	343 80
Jefferson,	1,435	645 75
Koshkonong,	832	374 40
Lake Mills,	691	310 95
Milford,	668	300 60
Oakland,	427	192 15
Palmyra,	624	280 80
Sullivan,	653	293 85
Sumner,	158	71 10
Waterloo,	544	244 80
Waterloo Village,	210	94 50
Watertown,	911	409 95
“ “ City,	3,163	1,423 35
Total,	13,885	6,248 25
JUNEAU—		
Armenia,	76	34 20
Clearfield,	53	23 85
Fountain,	181	81 45

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME FOR 1866—Continued.

Counties and towns.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
JUNEAU—concluded.		
Germantown,	239	\$107 55
Kildare,	303	136 35
Lisbon,	547	246 15
Lyndon,	196	88 20
Lindina,	393	176 85
Lemonweir,	348	156 60
Marion,	116	52 20
Mauston village,	295	132 75
Necedah,	218	98 10
Orange,	57	25 65
Plymouth,	260	117 00
Seven Mile Creek,	275	123 75
Summit,	222	99 90
Wonewoc,	278	125 10
Total,	4,057	1,825 65
KENOSHA—		
Brighton,	489	220 05
Bristol,	387	174 15
Kenosha city,	1,621	729 45
Paris,	446	200 70
Pleasant Prairie,	537	241 65
Randall,	224	100 80
Salem,	564	253 80
Somers,	514	231 30
Wheatland,	341	153 45
Total,	5,123	2,305 35
Kewaunee—		
Ahnepee,	343	154 35
Carlton,	364	163 80
Casco,	322	144 90
Coryville,	148	66 60
Franklin,	306	137 70
Kewaunee,	434	195 30
Lincoln,	175	78 75
Montpelier,	156	70 20
Pierce,	82	36 90
Red River,	333	149 85
Total,	2,663	1,198 35
La Crosse—		
Bangor,	354	159 30
Barre,	512	230 40
Burns,	330	148 50
Campbell,	331	148 95
Farmington,	360	162 00
Greenfield,	346	155 70
Holland,	172	77 40
Jackson,	283	127 35
La Crosse city,	1,467	660 15
Neshonoc,	293	131 85

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME FOR 1866—Continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
LA CROSSE—concluded.		
Onalaska,	402	\$180 90
Washington,	154	69 30
Total,	5,004	2,251 80
LA FAYETTE—		
Argyle,	498	224 10
Benton,	918	413 10
Belmont,	375	168 75
Center,	909	409 05
Elk Grove,	483	217 35
Fayette,	428	192 60
Gratiot,	572	257 40
Kendall,	427	192 15
Monticello,	210	94 50
New Diggings,	716	322 20
Shullsburg,	1,038	467 10
Wayne,	376	169 20
White Oak Springs,	238	107 10
Willow Springs,	402	180 90
Wiota,	634	285 30
Total,	8,224	3,700 80
LA POINTE—		
Bayfield,	93	41 85
Total,	93	41 85
MANITOWOC—		
Cato,	700	315 00
Centerville,	520	234 00
Cooperstown,	532	239 40
Eaton,	458	206 10
Franklin,	554	249 30
Gibson,	453	203 85
Kossuth,	781	351 45
Liberty,	544	244 80
Manitowoc,	1,544	694 80
Manitowoc Rapids,	537	241 65
Maple Grove,	393	176 85
Meeme,	567	255 15
Mishicott,	602	270 90
Newton,	557	250 65
Rockland,	207	93 15
Schleswig,	425	191 25
Two Creeks,	140	63 00
Two Rivers,	1,010	454 50
Total,	10,524	4,735 80
MARATHON—		
Berlin,	216	97 20
Knowlton,	41	18 45
Marathon,	103	46 35

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME FOR 1866—Continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
MARATHON—concluded.		
Mosinee,.....	115	\$51 75
Stettin,.....	108	48 60
Texas,.....	66	29 70
Wausau,.....	122	54 90
Wausau village,.....	245	110 25
Weston,.....	49	22 05
Total,.....	1,065	479 25
MARQUETTE—		
Buffalo,.....	318	143 10
Crystal Lake,.....	176	79 20
Douglas,.....	268	120 60
Harris,.....	181	81 45
Mecan,.....	159	71 55
Montello,.....	313	140 85
Moundville,.....	177	79 65
Neshkoro,.....	149	67 05
Newton,.....	256	115 20
Oxford,.....	230	103 50
Packwaukee,.....	218	98 10
Shields,.....	228	102 60
Springfield,.....	76	34 20
Westfield,.....	180	81 00
Total,.....	2,929	1,318 05
MILWAUKEE—		
Franklin,.....	754	339 30
Granville,.....	1,039	467 55
Greenfield,.....	960	432 00
Lake,.....	709	319 05
Milwaukee,.....	1,116	502 20
“ city,.....	20,055	9,024 75
Oak Creek,.....	930	418 50
Wauwatosa,.....	1,183	532 35
Total,.....	26,746	12,035 70
MONROE—		
Adrian,.....	206	92 70
Angelo,.....	185	83 25
Clifton,.....	113	50 85
Eaton,.....	58	26 10
Glendale,.....	186	61 20
Greenfield,.....	142	63 90
Jefferson,.....	209	94 05
La Fayette,.....	123	55 35
Leon,.....	377	169 65
Lincoln,.....	260	117 00
Little Falls,.....	190	85 50
Oak Dale,.....	167	75 15
Portland,.....	194	87 30

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME FOR 1866—Continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
MONROE—concluded.		
Ridgeville,	262	\$117 90
Sheldon,	196	88 20
Sparta,	1,001	450 45
Tomah,	485	195 75
Wellington,	131	58 95
Wilton,	233	104 85
Total,	4,618	2,078 10
OCONTO—		
Marinette,	179	80 55
Oconto,	153	68 85
Oconto Village,	414	186 30
Pensaukee,	150	67 50
Peshigo,	227	102 15
Stiles,	116	52 20
Suamico,	26	11 70
Total,	1,265	569 25
OUTAGAMIE—		
Appleton (city),	1,042	468 90
Black Creek,	27	12 15
Bovina,	104	46 80
Buchanan,	164	73 80
Center,	296	133 20
Dale,	345	155 25
Ellington,	318	143 10
Freedom,	335	150 75
Grand Chute,	104	46 80
Greenville,	565	254 25
Hortonia,	316	142 20
Kaukauna,	419	188 55
Liberty,	80	36 00
Maple Creek,	160	72 00
Osborn,	104	46 80
Total,	4,379	1,970 55
OZAUKEE—		
Belgium,	999	449 55
Cedarburg,	1,159	521 55
Fredonia,	804	361 80
Grafton,	787	354 15
Mequon,	1,414	636 30
Port Washington,	1,078	485 10
Saukville,	794	357 30
Total,	7,085	3,165 75
PEPIN—		
Albany,	46	20 70
Durand,	260	117 60

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME FOR 1866—Continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
PEPIN—concluded.		
Frankfort,.....	69	\$31 05
Lima,.....	134	60 30
Pepin,.....	285	128 25
Stockholm,.....	74	33 30
Waterville,.....	108	48 60
Waubeek,.....	28	12 60
Total,.....	1,004	451 80
PIERCE.		
Clifton,.....	237	106 65
Diamond Bluff,.....	62	27 90
El Paso,.....	48	21 60
Hartland,.....	77	34 65
Isabelle, (no report).....		
Martell,.....	288	129 60
Oak Grove,.....	200	90 00
Perry,.....	133	59 85
Pleasant Valley,.....	110	49 50
Prescott,.....	352	158 40
River Falls,.....	420	189 00
Salem,.....	58	26 10
Trenton,.....	85	38 25
Trimbell,.....	145	65 25
Union,.....	23	10 35
Total,.....	2,238	1,007 10
POLK—		
Alden,.....	56	25 20
Farmington,.....	156	70 20
Lincoln,.....	37	16 65
Osceola,.....	198	89 10
St. Croix Falls,.....	130	58 50
Sterling,.....	15	6 75
Total,.....	592	266 40
PORTAGE—		
Amherst,.....	308	138 60
Almond,.....	229	103 05
Belmont,.....	166	74 70
Buena Vista,.....	203	91 35
Eau Pleine,.....	53	23 85
Grant,.....	40	18 00
Hull,.....	144	64 80
Linwood,.....	51	22 95
Lanark,.....	186	83 70
New Hope,.....	209	94 05
Plover,.....	352	158 40
Pine Grove,.....	164	73 80
Sharon,.....	315	141 75
Stevens Point,.....	19	8 55

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME FOR 1886—Continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
PORTAGE—concluded.		
Stevens Point City,.....	518	\$233 10
Stockton,.....	216	97 20
Total,.....	3,173	1,427 85
RACINE—		
Burlington,.....	919	413 55
Caledonia,.....	1,093	491 85
Dover,.....	464	208 80
Mount Pleasant,.....	893	401 85
Norway,.....	421	189 45
Raymond,.....	536	241 20
Rochester,.....	334	150 30
Waterford,.....	543	244 35
Yorkville,.....	538	242 10
City of Racine,.....	2,774	1,248 30
Total,.....	8,515	3,831 75
RICHLAND—		
Akan,.....	135	60 75
Bloom,.....	352	158 40
Buena Vista,.....	412	185 40
Dayton,.....	291	130 95
Eagle,.....	412	185 40
Forest,.....	327	147 15
Henrietta,.....	281	126 45
Ithaca,.....	490	220 50
Marshall,.....	294	132 30
Orion,.....	240	108 00
Richland,.....	525	236 25
Richwood,.....	422	189 90
Rockbridge,.....	312	140 40
Sylvan,.....	269	121 05
Westford,.....	270	121 50
Willow,.....	199	89 55
Total,.....	5,231	2,353 95
ROCK—		
Avon,.....	352	158 40
Beloit,.....	318	143 10
Beloit City,.....	1,564	703 80
Bradford,.....	372	167 40
Center,.....	421	189 45
Clinton,.....	598	269 10
Fulton,.....	737	331 65
Harmony,.....	362	162 90
Janesville,.....	345	155 25
Janesville City,.....	3,141	1,413 45
Johnstown,.....	460	207 00
La Prairie,.....	329	148 05
Lima,.....	385	173 25

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME FOR 1866—Continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
Rock—continued.		
Magnolia.....	424	\$190 80
Milton.....	601	270 45
Newark.....	466	209 70
Plymouth.....	465	209 25
Porter.....	513	230 85
Rock.....	474	213 30
Spring Valley.....	409	184 05
Turtle.....	459	206 55
Union.....	666	299 70
Total.....	13,861	\$6,287 45
SAINT CROIX—		
Cylon.....	97	\$43 65
Eau Galla.....	54	24 30
Emerald.....	56	25 20
Erin.....	814	141 30
Hammond.....	210	94 50
Hudson.....	116	52 20
“ City.....	612	275 40
Kinnikinnic.....	146	65 70
Pleasant Valley.....	185	83 25
Richmond.....	204	91 80
Rush River.....	173	77 85
Somerset.....	130	58 50
Springfield.....	29	13 05
St. Joseph.....	72	32 40
Star Prairie.....	177	79 65
Troy.....	209	94 05
Warren.....	73	32 85
Total.....	2,857	1,285 65
SAUK—		
Baraboo.....	869	\$391 05
Bear Creek.....	246	110 70
Dellona.....	233	104 85
Excelsior.....	249	112 05
Fairfield.....	298	134 10
Franklin.....	314	141 30
Freedom.....	250	112 50
Greenfield.....	350	157 50
Honey Creek.....	400	180 00
Ironton.....	411	184 95
Lavalle.....	289	130 05
Merimack.....	304	136 80
New Buffalo.....	321	144 45
Prairie du Sac.....	692	311 40
Reedsburg.....	478	215 10
Spring Green.....	351	157 95
Sumpter.....	364	163 80
Troy.....	357	160 65

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME FOR 1886—Continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
SAUK—continued.		
Washington.....	313	\$140 85
Westfield.....	337	151 65
Winfield.....	294	132 30
Woodland.....	260	117 00
Total.....	7,980	\$3,591 00
SHAWANO—		
Belle Plain.....	139	\$62 55
Hartland.....	37	16 65
Pella.....	94	42 30
Richmond.....	80	36 00
Shawano.....	24	10 80
Waukecheon.....	10	4 50
Total.....	384	\$172 80
SHEBOYGAN—		
Greenbush.....	572	\$257 40
Herman.....	840	378 00
Holland.....	1,029	463 05
Lima.....	733	329 85
Lyndon.....	588	263 60
Mosel.....	362	162 90
Mitchell.....	426	191 70
Plymouth.....	864	388 80
Rhine.....	603	271 35
Russell.....	246	110 70
Scott.....	570	256 50
Sheboygan.....	503	226 35
“ City.....	1,596	718 20
Sheboygan Falls.....	779	350 55
“ Village.....	489	220 05
Sherman.....	585	263 25
Wilson.....	470	211 50
Total.....	11,255	\$5,064 75
TREMPEALEAU—		
Arcadia.....	175	\$78 75
Burnside.....	69	31 03
Caledonia.....	176	79 20
Ettrick.....	242	108 90
Gale.....	374	168 30
Hale.....	23	10 35
Lincoln.....	86	38 70
Preston.....	181	81 45
Sumner.....	126	56 70
Trempealeau.....	497	223 65
Total.....	1,949	\$877 05

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME FOR 1866—Continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
VERNON—		
Bergen.....	178	\$80 10
Christiana.....	875	168 75
Clinton.....	163	73 35
Coon.....	200	90 00
Forest.....	218	98 10
Franklin.....	384	172 80
Genoa.....	129	58 05
Greenwood.....	160	72 00
Hamburg.....	350	157 50
Harmony.....	214	96 30
Hillsborough.....	306	137 70
Jefferson.....	350	157 50
Kickapoo.....	390	175 50
Liberty.....	129	58 05
Stark.....	183	82 35
Sterling.....	287	129 15
Union.....	113	50 85
Viroqua.....	655	294 75
Webster.....	189	85 05
Wheatland.....	177	79 65
Whitestown.....	128	57 60
Total.....	5,278	\$2,975 10
WALWORTH—		
Bloomfield.....	437	\$196 65
Darien.....	570	256 50
Delavan.....	937	421 65
Elkhorn.....	363	163 35
East Troy.....	598	269 10
Geneva.....	825	371 25
La Grange.....	462	207 90
La Fayette.....	478	215 10
Linn.....	307	138 15
Lyons.....	510	229 50
Richmond.....	408	183 60
Sharon.....	672	302 40
Spring Prairie.....	483	217 35
Sugar Creek.....	405	182 25
Troy.....	457	205 05
Walworth.....	549	247 05
Whitewater.....	1,336	601 20
Total.....	9,797	\$4,408 65
WASHINGTON—		
Addison.....	934	\$420 30
Barton.....	473	212 85
Erin.....	697	313 65
Farmington.....	793	356 85
Germantown.....	987	444 15
Hartford.....	1,033	464 85

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME FOR 1886—Continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
WASHINGTON—continued.		
Jackson.....	858	386 10
Kewaskum.....	500	225 00
Polk.....	1,044	469 80
Richfield.....	784	352 80
Trenton.....	824	370 80
Wayne.....	762	342 90
West Bend.....	751	337 95
Total.....	10,440	4,698 00
WAUKESHA—		
Brookfield.....	766	344 70
Delafield.....	506	227 70
Eagle.....	469	211 05
Genesee.....	683	307 35
Lisbon.....	556	250 20
Menomonee.....	900	405 00
Merton.....	551	247 95
Mukwanago.....	506	227 70
Muskego.....	587	264 15
New Berlin.....	802	360 90
Oconomowoc.....	1,052	473 40
Ottawa.....	460	207 00
Pewaukee.....	605	272 25
Summit.....	405	182 25
Vernon.....	417	187 65
Waukesha.....	1,303	586 35
Total.....	10,568	4,755 80
WAUPACA—		
Bear Creek.....	72	32 40
Caledonia.....	252	113 40
Dayton.....	282	126 90
Dupont.....	21	9 45
Farmington.....	262	117 90
Helvetia.....	31	13 95
Iola.....	237	106 65
Larrabee.....	35	15 75
Lebanon.....	174	78 30
Lind.....	383	172 35
Little Wolf.....	149	67 05
Matteson.....	49	22 05
Mukwa.....	465	209 25
Royalton.....	216	97 20
St. Lawrence.....	241	108 45
Scandinavia.....	376	169 20
Union.....	45	20 25
Waupaca.....	565	254 25
Weyauwega.....	489	220 05
Total.....	4,344	1,954 80

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME FOR 1866—Concluded.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
WAUSHARA—		
Aurora.....	387	\$174 15
Bloomfield.....	330	148 50
Coloma.....	126	56 70
Dakota.....	110	49 50
Deerfield.....	57	25 65
Hancock.....	125	56 25
Leon.....	356	160 20
Marion.....	243	109 35
Mt. Morris.....	189	85 05
Oasis.....	193	86 85
Plainfield.....	405	182 25
Poyssippi.....	135	60 75
Richford.....	145	65 25
Rose.....	90	40 50
Saxeville.....	240	108 00
Springwater.....	194	87 30
Warren.....	235	105 75
Wautoma.....	289	130 05
Total.....	3,849	1,732 05
WINNEBAGO—		
Algoma.....	320	144 00
Black Wolf.....	331	148 95
Clayton.....	513	230 85
Menasha.....	909	409 05
Neenah.....	894	402 30
Nekimi.....	441	198 45
Nepeuskin.....	376	169 20
Oshkosh.....	277	124 65
Oshkosh city.....	3,482	1,566 90
Omro.....	873	392 85
Poygan.....	322	144 90
Rushford.....	766	343 70
Utica.....	495	222 75
Vinland.....	409	184 05
Winchester.....	666	299 70
Winneconne.....	521	234 45
Wolf River.....	141	63 45
Total.....	11,736	5,281 20
Wood—		
Centralia.....	211	94 95
Dexter.....	99	44 55
Grand Rapids.....	312	140 40
Rudolph.....	107	48 15
Saratoga.....	103	46 35
Seneca.....	55	25 20
Sigel.....	39	17 55
Total.....	927	417 15

TABLE NO. 2.—DISTRICTS, CHILDREN, AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

ADAMS COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Whole number of School Districts.	Number of Districts which have reported.	Whole number of parts of Districts.	Number of parts of Districts which have reported.	Number of male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Number of female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole number of children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. of children over 4 and under 20 years of age in the districts maintaining school 3 or more months.	Number over 4 and under 20 years of age who have attended school.	Number under 4 years of age who have attended school.	Number over 20 years of age who have attended school.	Total number of different pupils attending the year.	Number of days a school has been taught by 1 qualified teacher during the year.	Number of days attendance of pupils under four years of age.	Number of days attendance of pupils over 20 years of age.	Number of days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Total number of days attendance of different pupils during the year.
Adams,.....	52	45	28	24	1,083	1,104	2,187	2,187	1,804	8	13	1,911	6,901	323	464	89,798	108,034
Big Flats,.....	1	1	1	1	102	99	201	201	182	...	...	182	566	...	...	5,414	5,414
Dell Prairie,.....	1	1	1	1	15	18	28	28	24	...	...	24	132	...	...	850	850
Easton,.....	2	2	3	3	111	113	224	224	199	...	...	201	566	...	20	12,924	12,944
Jackson,.....	4	4	3	3	49	43	92	92	82	...	...	84	369	...	44	7,699	7,743
Lincoln,.....	3	3	3	3	75	67	142	142	120	...	1	131	609	...	39	6,395	6,434
Leola,.....	2	2	3	3	77	79	156	156	146	...	...	159	633	...	...	9,696	9,750
Monroe,.....	2	2	1	1	18	22	40	40	38	...	...	39	193	...	...	1,842	1,884
New Haven,.....	5	5	1	1	39	52	91	91	57	...	...	57	204	...	...	2,780	2,780
New Chester,.....	3	3	4	4	167	202	369	369	296	...	1	309	800	...	80	8,277	8,393
Preston,.....	3	3	4	4	70	57	127	127	100	...	...	100	648	...	...	5,118	5,118
Quincy,.....	2	2	1	1	11	8	19	19	35	...	2	37	132	...	114	1,880	1,994
Richfield,.....	2	2	1	1	42	31	73	73	44	...	...	75	407	...	...	3,639	3,639
Roma,.....	1	1	4	4	57	55	112	112	92	...	2	106	396	...	...	4,760	4,922
Springville,.....	3	3	3	3	20	18	38	38	25	...	...	43	242	...	...	3,306	3,481
Strong's Prairie,.....	4	4	3	3	58	55	113	113	121	...	...	134	336	...	...	1,190	15,304
White Creek,.....	5	4	2	2	137	150	287	287	207	...	3	211	495	...	5	7,207	7,241
	1	1	1	1	35	40	75	75	66	...	...	69	178	...	182	4,831	5,023

ASHLAND COUNTY.

La Pointe.....	1	1	35	32	67	33	176	.....	.....	.....	5,808
Bayport.....	1	1	7	50	120	.....	124	178	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	2	2	106	82	187	38	30	178	.....	.....	5,808

BAYFIELD COUNTY.

Bayfield.....	1	1	66	77	143	52	166
---------------	---	---	-------	----	----	-----	-------	----	-----	-------	-------

BROWN COUNTY.

Bellevue.....	2	2	1	140	124	264	230	111	.....	111	270	.....	3,600	3,600
Depere.....	3	3	1	79	66	145	145	102	.....	102	450	.....	5,210	5,210
Depere village.....	1	1	.....	138	153	291	291	171	1	172	110	29	11,051	11,080
Eaton.....	2	2	1	46	55	101	101	95	.....	95	252	.....	8,072	8,072
Fort Howard.....	2	2	.....	337	343	689	680	254	.....	254	332	.....	32,269	32,269
Glenmore.....	3	3	1	90	100	190	189	112	.....	112	471	.....	7,552	7,552
Green Bay.....	2	1	2	185	171	366	275	20	.....	35	190	.....	1,860	1,860
Green Bay city.....	1	1	.....	493	611	1,104	1,104	395	17	414	216	65	38,117	38,304
Holland.....	4	4	.....	238	185	423	423	246	.....	246	720	.....	26,615	26,615
Howard.....	3	3	.....	150	139	309	309	178	.....	178	374	.....	7,343	7,343
Humboldt.....	3	3	1	127	172	209	209	103	.....	103	332	.....	6,093	6,093
Lawrence.....	4	4	1	255	204	419	419	180	.....	279	516	65	21,949	21,949
Morrison.....	5	5	.....	155	152	307	307	217	3	240	640	52	14,825	14,825
New Denmark.....	5	5	.....	107	114	221	221	144	.....	145	484	33	7,426	7,426
Pitt field.....	2	2	.....	34	43	77	77	40	2	50	176	20	877	877
Preble.....	2	2	1	127	101	228	190	83	.....	84	198	2	3,559	3,559
Rockland.....	5	5	.....	142	125	267	267	204	1	224	879	36	21,961	21,961
Scott.....	4	4	2	298	244	542	542	268	.....	313	954	.....	13,815	13,815
Suamico.....	3	3	.....	72	68	140	140	116	.....	116	451	.....	8,751	8,751
Wrightstown.....	6	6	2	195	167	362	338	284	4	288	627	15	21,755	21,755
Totals.....	62	61	13	3,368	3,357	6,725	6,527	3,323	27	3,561	8,642	181	262,680	263,080

BUFFALO COUNTY.

Alma.....	3	3	1	1	76	88	164	192	181	8	1	120	503	200	40	10,965	11,203
Belvidere.....	3	3	.....	.....	115	76	191	191	104	.....	.....	104	299	.....	.....	5,654	5,654
Buffalo.....	3	3	1	1	139	140	279	279	226	.....	.....	226	503	.....	.....	16,876	16,876
Buffalo City.....	1	1	.....	.....	80	82	82	62	60	.....	.....	60	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cross.....	3	3	1	1	100	99	199	199	111	.....	1	112	336	.....	66	6,393	6,393
Eagle Mills.....	2	2	.....	.....	51	41	92	92	25	.....	.....	25	151	.....	.....	754	754
Glimanton.....	4	4	.....	.....	88	69	192	192	111	.....	2	113	469	.....	60	4,293	4,293
Glencoe.....	3	3	1	1	113	92	203	71	75	2	.....	98	352	64	.....	7,318	7,318
Maxville.....	6	6	2	2	127	98	225	182	171	11	4	186	640	561	320	8,648	9,529
Modena.....	2	2	.....	.....	52	84	86	86	.....	.....	.....	57	154	.....	.....	2,746	2,746
Naples.....	6	6	1	1	166	147	313	221	221	1	3	225	912	20	60	19,531	19,531
Nelson.....	1	1	2	2	78	59	132	132	57	.....	2	59	252	.....	.....	2,958	3,014
Waumandee.....	6	6	.....	.....	175	170	845	845	187	.....	.....	708	.....	.....	.....	5,642	5,642
Totals.....	43	43	9	9	1,300	1,145	2,445	2,204	1,529	17	13	2,093	4,765	845	602	91,654	93,102

BURNETT COUNTY.

Grantsburg.....	2	2	40	37	77	77	80	2	41	130	1,308
-----------------	---	---	-------	-------	----	----	----	----	----	-------	---	----	-----	-------	-------	-------	-------

CALUMET COUNTY.

Brillion.....	5	4	.....	.....	86	81	167	103	114	1	2	134	498	11	95	6,971	7,076
Bohertown.....	9	9	1	1	304	268	572	572	416	.....	.....	448	1,168	.....	.....	28,817	28,817
Charlestown.....	6	6	2	2	229	208	437	437	398	5	1	374	1,083	161	75	21,742	21,978
Chilton.....	9	8	1	1	237	249	486	486	418	.....	3	421	1,208	.....	140	33,292	33,422
Harrison.....	11	11	.....	.....	247	218	465	465	325	5	.....	330	1,081	50	.....	18,251	18,301
New Holstein.....	4	4	3	3	270	298	568	568	.....	.....	.....	212	1,136	.....	.....	13,413	13,413
Rantoul.....	4	4	1	1	111	90	201	201	136	4	.....	140	484	63	.....	8,042	8,105
Stockbridge.....	7	7	.....	.....	284	302	556	556	449	1	5	455	980	26	123	32,328	32,487
Woodville.....	5	5	1	1	124	143	267	267	140	.....	.....	140	710	.....	.....	9,132	9,132
Totals.....	60	58	9	9	1,892	1,857	3,749	3,679	2,366	16	11	2,654	8,348	311	433	171,978	172,731

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

Auson,.....	2	2	12	15	27	27	24	24	132	1,199
Bloomer,.....	8	8	115	120	235	211	153	153	569	6,079
Chippewa Falls,....	1	1	185	157	342	342	184	184	440	21,560
Eagle Point,.....	6	6	174	182	356	356	223	223	564	10,531
La Fayette,.....	6	6	130	136	256	256	191	196	698	7,781
Sigel,.....	3	3	50	54	84	84	35	198	1,264	1,264
Wheaton,.....	5	4	62	58	120	120	100	100	845	4,176
Totals,.....	31	30	718	702	1,420	1,386	910	880	2,946	52,530

CLARK COUNTY.

Levis,.....	3	2		29	28	57	84		34	126		1,320
Loyal,.....	3	2		24	18	37	20		19	122		1,109
Lyons,.....	3	3	1	61	38	99			6	1		3,548
Pine Valley,.....	3	3	1	113	81	194			3	371		10,159
Weston,.....	3	2	1	57	50	107			3	80	11	4,666
Totals,.....	15	12	3	284	210	494	20	235	28	4	278	20,803

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Arlington,	4	4	4	165	147	312	312	275	1	1	277	697	46	13	15,737	15,846
Caledonia,	6	6	2	114	194	412	412	291	3	6	300	1,145	39	200	19,139	19,368
Columbus,	8	8	4	478	461	939	939	792	5	5	707	1,580	85		69,681	69,766
Courland,	4	4	3	288	314	602	602	467	1	8	476	763	400		39,238	39,638
Deorra,	8	8	2	286	261	547	547	463	1	9	473	1,413	20	240	33,206	33,466
Fort Winebago, ...	4	4	3	164	131	285	285	264	1	1	265	976	70		15,999	16,069
Fountain Prairie, ...	6	6	2	267	220	487	487	385	2	4	391	1,103	5	111	33,445	33,561
Hamden,	7	7	3	190	210	400	339	325			325	874			14,213	14,213
Leeds,	6	6	1	239	207	446	446	279	5	5	284	13,715	163		13,918	13,918
Lewisson,	9	9		199	175	374	374	271	3	3	277	957	64	23	14,391	14,391
Lodi,	5	5	6	299	292	591	591	591	30	30	621	1,135	2095		48,917	46,012

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Lowville.....	5	5	8	3	169	172	341	307	337	2	339	1,055	111	23,313	23,424
Marcellon.....	7	7	3	3	219	181	393	393	305	7	312	1,050	267	13,021	13,288
Newport.....	4	4	3	3	233	219	472	472	368	1	369	613	13	15,755	15,763
Otsego.....	5	5	3	3	297	268	565	565	316	3	319	958	121	23,348	23,467
Pacific.....	3	2	2	2	43	29	72	72	72	1	79	388	12	5,435	5,677
Portage City.....	1	1	.....	.....	646	636	1,282	1,282	1,018	.....	1,018	1,594	.....	84,116	84,116
Randolph.....	2	2	7	7	168	184	352	352	307	3	310	944	137	20,876	20,813
Scott.....	8	8	2	2	169	172	341	341	341	4	345	1,311	96	23,659	23,755
Springvale.....	6	6	2	2	193	166	349	349	300	1	301	942	49	16,508	16,555
West Point.....	6	6	4	4	162	156	318	318	280	1	281	987	57	17,721	17,778
Wyoena.....	8	8	3	3	226	234	460	460	363	1	373	1,120	168	30,525	30,741
Totals.....	122	121	62	61	5,321	5,019	10,340	10,245	8,326	18	98	22,516	319,456	588,444	593,327

Clayton.....	13	13	1	1	269	261	530	.....	364	2	3	369	1,060	50	57	15,619	15,726
Eastman.....	5	5	5	5	222	233	455	455	304	8	1	324	907	1	20	15,909	15,909
Freeman.....	6	6	7	7	180	192	372	372	142	2	2	146	639	120	72	5,434	5,626
Haney.....	2	2	6	6	105	84	189	.....	188	.....	3	191	594	.....	105	10,105	10,210
Lynxville.....	3	2	2	2	58	51	109	109	84	1	.....	85	381	24	.....	3,611	3,636
Marietta.....	4	4	1	1	95	93	188	.....	103	1	.....	104	412	10	.....	6,186	6,196
Prairie du Chien.....	9	9	.....	.....	638	594	1,232	1,232	922	6	3	931	1,210	61	231	73,320	73,512
Seneca.....	4	4	6	6	170	154	324	324	347	.....	2	348	1,086	.....	27	26,585	26,612
Scott.....	5	3	3	3	152	134	286	212	.....	.....	.....	182	726	.....	11	11,765	11,765
Utica.....	7	7	1	1	180	133	313	.....	160	.....	2	122	856	.....	69	10,403	10,472
Totals.....	64	63	35	35	2,225	2,082	4,307	3,006	2,837	21	17	2,936	8,524	278	621	199,502	200,581

DANE COUNTY—1st District.

Albion.....	7	7	.....	.....	242	205	447	447	286	.....	7	293	1,016	205	16,660	16,865
Blooming Grove.....	6	6	2	2	167	181	348	.....	203	1	1	205	690	50	11,992	12,075
Bristol.....	8	8	3	3	278	244	517	517	156	3	1	159	1,088	10	7,243	4,393
Burke.....	3	3	4	4	184	178	362	.....	332	1	.....	348	1,053	11	14,413	14,429
Christiana.....	4	4	7	7	297	297	594	594	444	.....	6	450	1,083	126	18,446	18,572
Cottage Grove.....	5	5	6	6	275	278	553	515	443	.....	2	444	1,177	41	19,815	16,630
Deerfield.....	5	5	5	5	237	214	451	.....	225	.....	3	228	617	60	9,992	10,023
Dunkirk.....	7	7	4	4	343	348	691	.....	337	6	5	564	1,184	174	21,165	30,213

DANE COUNTY—2d District.

Dunn.....	6	6	3	278	253	531	332	332	....	7	339	792	....	147	14,231	18,198
Medina.....	5	5	4	274	242	516	425	361	2	2	366	966	49	106	25,425	26,591
Pleasant Springs....	4	4	4	192	192	384	365	180	....	6	186	533	....	229	8,113	8,343
Rutland.....	8	8	5	248	229	477	477	439	....	1	440	1,103	....	49	20,812	20,851
Sun Prairie.....	4	4	6	302	288	590	253	377	1	7	435	1,992	1	97	15,980	16,726
Vienna.....	3	3	5	197	193	392	.....	361	....	5	366	1,044	....	766	40,761	41,095
Westport.....	6	6	3	254	204	457	.....	308	....	1	317	806	....	61	16,759	16,890
Windsor.....	5	5	4	226	196	422	.....	297	1	3	301	798	10	73	12,962	13,045
York.....	5	5	3	250	240	490	.....	408	1	2	408	1,326	29	101	24,487	24,558
Totals.....	91	91	68	4,238	3,984	8,222	3,925	6,259	16	59	6,629	25,239	385	5,301	319,256	309,469

Berry.....	5	5	2	245	212	457	293	148	2	1	151	532	8	3	6,220	6,231
Black Earth.....	3	3	2	192	173	365	312	272	....	....	272	360	....	....	19,950	19,950
Blue Mounds.....	4	4	1	230	228	458	458	263	....	....	263	669	....	....	12,968	12,968
Cross Plains.....	7	7	1	305	245	550	550	279	4	2	255	659	17	60	17,407	17,485
Dane.....	4	4	8	232	233	465	415	299	....	10	309	1,039	....	207	20,078	20,285
Fitchburg.....	8	8	3	291	258	549	549	418	6	3	427	1,307	17	117	28,010	28,144
Madison.....	4	4	2	178	167	345	345	246	....	2	248	758	....	39	17,597	17,636
Madison city.....	1	1	....	1,608	1,758	3,366	3,366	1,246	....	....	1,246	205	....	....	99,241	99,241
Mazomanie.....	2	2	2	318	283	601	601	494	....	2	496	354	....	67	40,911	40,978
Middleton.....	8	8	3	306	306	612	612	446	....	6	452	1,202	....	178	26,549	26,727
Monroe.....	5	5	2	219	197	416	416	408	....	1	409	890	....	88	25,350	25,438
Montrose.....	9	9	3	309	233	562	562	468	2	6	471	1,302	14	279	33,478	33,772
Oregon.....	5	5	2	247	197	444	444	225	5	10	240	427	....	62	7,382	7,445
Perry.....	6	6	3	225	199	424	424	278	....	6	284	742	....	56	9,618	9,674
Primrose.....	3	3	4	221	213	434	434	288	1	....	287	786	47	....	17,987	18,034
Roxbury.....	5	5	2	246	241	487	487	296	....	7	308	739	....	91	14,703	14,794
Springdale.....	5	5	2	300	274	574	574	410	1	1	412	1,265	3	....	23,087	23,090
Springfield.....	7	7	4	292	248	540	540	328	15	1	344	595	7	54	10,663	10,724
Vermont.....	6	6	....	218	196	414	414	342	3	....	345	1,129	73	....	25,098	25,171
Verona.....	6	6	2	218	196	414	414	342	3	....	345	1,129	73	....	25,098	25,171
Totals.....	98	98	46	6,182	5,881	12,063	11,806	7,149	39	58	7,244	15,083	186	1,301	456,297	457,787

DODGE COUNTY—1st District.

Ashippun,.....	5	6	6	6	357	335	692	692	535	2	2	539	1,260	23	92	35,718	35,883
Clyman,.....	4	4	7	7	322	295	617	617	410	4	4	414	995			995	6,239
Emmett,.....	8	8	2	2	293	252	545	545	302	5	5	312	1,096	80	100	17,281	17,695
Herman,.....	6	6	3	3	393	354	747	747	280			280	782			13,920	13,920
Hubbard,.....	6	6	3	3	580	544	1,124	1,124	1,019	2	21	1,040	1,175	20	2,053	104,409	106,482
Hustisford,.....	4	4	5	5	348	285	638	638	399	1		400	1,244	22		27,954	27,954
Lebanon,.....	6	6	3	3	324	338	662	662	201		2	203	649			10,760	10,885
Le Roy,.....	7	7	1	1	318	293	611	611	427	3	4	442	1,127	67	120	19,238	21,842
Lomira,.....	10	10	3	3	353	355	708	708	414	4		418	1,336	107		29,138	29,245
Rubicon,.....	8	8	5	5	417	369	786	786	504		2	513	1,383		78	32,533	32,641
Theresa,.....	6	6	4	4	444	439	883	883	316			316	815			14,749	14,749
Williamstown,.....	6	6	2	2	378	393	776	776	394	4	1	399	884	53	37	27,937	28,079
Totals,.....	78	78	41	41	4,527	4,257	8,784	8,786	5,201	26	37	5,276	12,646	374	2,608	334,682	345,564

DODGE COUNTY—2d District.

Beaver Dam,.....	8	8	5	5	306	281	587	415	355	5	5	365	1,363	30	131	25,608	25,755
Beaver Dam City,...	1	1	1	1	544	612	1,156	1,156	684			684	200				
Burnett,.....	3	3	5	5	220	193	413	413	370	1	5	376	942	10	208	26,425	26,643
Calamus,.....	9	9	1	1	238	205	443	443	314	4	8	328	1,257	51	233	15,492	16,571
Chester,.....	4	4	6	6	173	185	358	358	327	6	6	331	1,526		284	23,265	23,599
Elba,.....	7	7	2	2	309	270	579	583	494		4	498	1,834		101	39,815	39,916
Fox Lake,.....	3	1	8	8	178	145	823	115	121	1	2	160	842	176	29	1,020	1,025
Lowell,.....	10	10	4	4	478	455	928	928	592	19	1	592	1,571			19,925	19,925
Oak Grove,.....	7	7	6	6	375	377	752	664	591	8	4	603	1,397	190	255	43,908	44,353
Portland,.....	5	5	6	6	306	270	576	576	454	4	4	462	1,164	20	107	22,902	23,029
Shields,.....	4	4	2	2	280	223	503	503	450	5		465	744	193		19,183	19,376
Trenton,.....	10	10	6	6	371	363	734	734	597	3	11	611	1,839	102	293	33,404	33,800
Waupun Village,.....	2	2	2	2	127	116	243	246	295			295	355			40,350	40,350
Westford,.....	6	6	4	4	307	275	582	582	436	23	2	330	1,383	152	75	86,384	86,641
Totals,.....	77	75	55	55	4,207	3,970	8,177	7,716	6,080	73	50	6,090	15,937	924	1,716	347,676	350,933

DOOR COUNTY.

Bailey's Harbor.....	1	1	.....	38	27	60	60	38	.....	33	154	.....	2,567	2,567
Brussels.....	.....	.....	.....	78	52	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chamber's Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay Banks.....	2	2	.....	24	23	47	47	38	.....	38	140	.....	1,957	1,957
Egg Harbor.....	1	1	.....	39	29	68	68	38	.....	23	66	.....	8,652	8,652
Forestville.....	3	1	.....	32	27	59	59	34	.....	34	66	.....	1,497	1,497
Gardner.....	3	3	.....	42	41	83	83	55	5	2	266	150	8,535	8,761
Gibraltar.....	4	2	.....	70	68	138	84	68	.....	68	198	.....	3,341	3,341
Liberty Grove.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nasawaupce.....	2	2	1	60	45	105	105	70	1	.....	308	.....	2,282	2,290
Sevastopol.....	3	3	.....	60	39	99	99	72	.....	81	484	.....	4,094	4,094
Sturgeon Bay.....	4	4	1	80	90	170	170	196	.....	196	477	.....	9,756	9,756
Union.....	1	1	.....	45	36	81	81	25	.....	25	66	.....	1,398	1,398
Washington.....	3	1	.....	63	57	122	122	68	.....	1	198	.....	4,347	4,375
Totals.....	27	21	2	628	534	1,162	948	634	6	3	2,423	158	35,640	35,902

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Superior.....	4	4	106	87	193	193	185	185	707
---------------	---	---	-------	-----	----	-----	-----	-----	-------	-----	-----	-------	-------	-------

DUNN COUNTY.

Dunn.....	5	5	3	111	130	241	241	189	6	2	1,940	182	14,442	14,442
Bau Galla.....	3	3	1	134	109	243	180	115	.....	1	276	.....	9,397	9,397
Elk Mound.....	3	3	1	52	42	94	94	61	.....	1	198	.....	2,706	2,706
Lucas.....	2	2	.....	44	44	88	88	51	2	.....	132	34	2,246	2,280
Menomonic.....	5	5	.....	272	201	473	473	341	.....	.....	598	.....	22,050	22,050
Pern.....	3	3	1	33	24	57	43	41	.....	.....	198	.....	1,992	1,992
Red Cedar.....	9	6	1	196	160	356	356	184	.....	.....	588	.....	10,765	10,765
Rock Creek.....	1	1	2	54	27	81	81	82	3	.....	452	110	6,242	6,352

Spring Brook,.....	4	4	2	2	165	167	322	322	309	8	5	317	832	9	87	16,857	16,963
Weston,.....	2	2	.....	37	49	86	86	84	84	.....	2	86	292	.....	.....	2,880	2,880
Total,.....	37	34	11	11	1,098	943	2,041	1,964	1,457	14	11	1,482	4,766	335	210	89,814	90,359

BEAU CLAIRE COUNTY.

[illegible]

FOND DU LAC COUNTY:

Alto,.....	6	6	6	164	244	508	508	397	....	7	407	1,453	....	178	25,822	25,995
Ashford,.....	10	10	....	404	372	776	776	551	4	8	554	1,249	20	234	29,930	31,184
Auburn,.....	11	11	2	328	264	587	587	357	10	5	442	1,310	197	10	27,714	27,821
Byron,.....	9	9	5	306	287	593	593	475	....	6	484	1,318	....	82	37,678	37,787
Calumet,.....	4	4	1	351	326	677	677	301	....	....	301	810	....	....	25,551	25,551
Eden,.....	4	4	5	268	286	554	611	217	4	....	340	1,232	20	....	33,891	33,911
Eldorado,.....	6	6	1	349	298	647	647	449	1	8	458	1,074	33	254	26,568	26,145
Empire,.....	7	7	1	189	198	387	387	362	2	....	392	1,162	15	....	29,952	30,067
Fond du Lac,.....	5	5	2	203	184	387	387	325	....	2	327	937	....	46	13,207	13,253
Fond du Lac City,.....	1	1	1	2,615	2,494	5,109	5,109	2,815	....	....	2,815	200	....	....	455,409	455,409
Forest,.....	6	6	2	285	245	530	530	345	4	1	849	979	25	26	23,845	23,900
Friendship,.....	5	5	2	224	200	424	401	257	2	....	259	730	5	....	17,559	17,559
Lamarine,.....	7	7	5	267	263	530	530	365	....	1	347	1,230	....	47	24,850	24,865
Marshall,.....	3	3	2	331	271	602	406	406	....	....	365	1,232	232	....	12,365	12,365
Metomen,.....	11	11	2	307	297	599	599	292	....	3	491	1,300	....	138	37,536	37,665

	6	6	6	6	6	293	235	528	528	376	8	7	356	1,047	30	276	28,275	28,581
Oakfield.....	7	6	2	2	2	240	237	477	477	406	1	1	411	1,044	44	25	19,387	19,500
Oseola.....	8	3	9	9	294	189	423	423	423	291	...	8	299	1,171	...	77	13,752	13,759
Ripon.....	2	2	3	3	420	420	840	840	840	711	...	2	731	372	...	136	55,093	55,230
Rosendale.....	7	7	2	2	271	247	518	518	518	451	...	...	...	1,302	...	...	36,376	36,376
Springvale.....	6	6	7	7	237	204	441	441	441	382	8	5	397	1,361	102	208	32,615	32,914
Taycheedah.....	6	6	...	...	371	363	734	734	734	359	5	5	425	1,117	250	111	11,713	53,598
Waupun.....	7	7	8	8	259	253	503	503	503	318	2	10	289	1,015	46	111	11,715	21,567
Waupun village.....	...	...	2	2	165	156	321	321	321	410	5	5	420	360	88	420	45,539	45,539
Totals.....	139	138	76	76	9,167	8,528	17,695	17,633	11,688	51	84	12,140	25,185	1,107	2,365	1,075	394	1,152,546

GRANT COUNTY.

	8	8	8	8	8	383	367	750	750	431	4	1	436	821	43	21	15,760	15,824
Beetown.....	4	2	3	1	119	115	223	149	124	...	2	2	126	262	...	63	7,235	7,298
Blue River.....	1	1	...	...	254	260	514	514	429	10	3	3	442	162	...	187	30,445	30,632
Boscobel.....	4	4	1	1	290	188	388	388	314	...	4	4	318	557	...	196	29,426	22,622
Cassville.....	6	6	5	5	195	205	490	490	349	313	...	2	315	771	...	78	16,528	16,606
Clifton.....	6	6	8	8	142	144	286	267	215	...	...	...	...	818	...	...	15,597	17,507
Ellenboro.....	11	10	4	3	336	266	602	602	468	4	9	4	451	1,578	175	393	24,638	25,251
Fennimore.....	4	4	3	3	189	180	369	334	321	5	2	2	338	971	16	52	24,573	24,641
Glen Haven.....	8	8	1	1	225	187	412	412	297	1	...	...	298	832	10	...	15,562	15,572
Harrison.....	7	7	1	1	541	504	1,045	1,045	757	...	1	758	1,090	910	...	40	55,662	15,702
Hickory Grove.....	6	5	3	3	184	189	373	345	267	...	...	...	267	910	...	...	13,880	13,880
Jamestown.....	7	7	...	...	271	253	524	524	395	2	...	...	307	841	73	...	21,761	21,834
Lancaster.....	9	7	5	4	399	394	793	793	549	...	8	...	552	1,305	...	...	34,694	34,694
Liberty.....	5	5	4	4	198	211	409	308	177	...	...	...	177	581	...	...	5,460	5,460
Lima.....	6	6	5	4	186	200	386	286	312	...	1	1	313	851	...	52	18,746	18,798
Little Grant.....	5	5	2	2	127	144	271	271	297	...	2	2	239	808	...	120	14,160	14,280
Marion.....	4	4	2	2	146	152	298	298	187	3	2	192	428	428	33	52	8,586	8,767
Millville.....	1	1	3	3	58	55	113	113	65	...	...	...	65	198	...	...	3,305	3,305
Mt. Hope.....	3	3	4	4	157	141	298	298	262	1	4	4	267	895	85	190	14,778	15,053
Muscoda.....	5	5	...	...	133	129	262	262	248	...	1	249	489	...	...	1	8,221	8,222
Paris.....	4	4	2	2	163	168	331	331	239	...	1	240	713	...	...	22	16,608	16,630
Patch Grove.....	2	2	8	8	175	161	336	336	270	1	2	273	876	...	54	74	16,395	16,523

GREEN COUNTY.

Platteville.....	8	8	2	2	608	569	1,177	1,177	779	1	3	788	1,257	134	459	72,809	78,202
Potosi.....	8	8	3	3	630	560	1,190	1,190	688	.....	.....	688	902	.....	.....	40,857	40,857
Smelser.....	6	6	3	2	304	258	580	580	439	2	8	444	1,035	30	60	24,367	24,457
Tafton.....	5	5	3	3	132	215	407	407	281	.....	1	282	691	.....	41	12,080	12,121
Watertown.....	4	4	1	1	102	97	199	196	161	2	1	164	540	2	13	7,400	7,415
Waterloo.....	6	5	2	1	122	119	241	234	195	1	.....	196	560	45	.....	8,849	8,894
Wingville.....	5	5	3	2	163	121	284	284	237	.....	.....	237	825	.....	.....	17,322	17,322
Woodman.....	5	4	3	3	114	103	217	217	161	.....	.....	161	649	128	.....	11,623	11,761
Wyalsburg.....	4	4	3	3	143	155	298	284	219	1	3	223	720	5	26	11,428	11,459
Totals.....	167	161	85	77	7,159	6,809	13,968	13,594	9,937	38	51	10,026	23,842	833	2,140	611,010	613,983

Adams.....	5	5	1	1	161	164	325	.....	218	1	4	222	548	9	58	9,315	9,409
Albany.....	7	7	3	3	270	272	542	446	446	.....	10	456	1,119	.....	230	27,016	27,246
Brooklyn.....	5	5	5	5	208	209	412	.....	384	1	4	389	1,292	10	71	27,913	27,994
Cadiz.....	9	9	2	2	229	213	442	.....	368	3	6	377	1,225	19	173	20,268	20,460
Clarno.....	10	10	1	1	338	322	660	.....	543	2	1	546	1,129	93	25	32,067	32,185
Decatur.....	7	7	4	4	360	359	719	707	549	4	6	559	1,023	62	208	50,286	50,556
Exeter.....	6	6	4	4	228	200	438	399	298	1	4	303	907	20	139	23,226	23,375
Jefferson.....	7	7	3	3	323	313	636	.....	600	.....	3	603	1,508	.....	121	37,795	37,916
Jordan.....	5	5	2	2	201	181	382	.....	306	8	6	319	738	151	144	16,348	16,643
Monroe.....	5	5	6	6	644	673	1,317	.....	1,270	5	10	1,284	989	415	546	116,122	117,078
Mt. Pleasant.....	8	8	1	1	271	285	556	.....	514	1	3	518	1,265	52	45	19,943	20,040
New Glarus.....	3	3	4	4	180	135	315	.....	217	.....	2	219	467	.....	100	6,946	7,046
Spring Grove.....	8	8	1	1	239	223	462	.....	416	.....	1	417	1,190	.....	45	28,382	28,397
Sylvester.....	4	4	7	7	223	217	440	.....	363	3	9	375	1,019	13	307	22,420	22,794
Washington.....	4	4	4	4	180	158	338	.....	248	.....	.....	248	779	.....	.....	11,470	11,470
York.....	3	3	3	3	179	166	345	.....	218	2	2	206	636	13	96	14,139	14,248
Totals.....	96	96	51	51	4,220	4,090	8,319	1,552	6,958	31	71	7,041	15,834	857	2,308	463,556	466,727

GREEN LAKE COUNTY.

Berlin,.....	3	3	6	5	185	175	380	360	323	1	.....	310	1,115	3	.....	27,597	27,600
Berlin City,.....	1	1	.....	.....	458	475	933	.....	.....	.....	.....	625	800	.....	.....	81,926	81,926
Brooklyn,.....	3	3	8	8	203	207	412	379	396	1	.....	379	1,132	5	.....	34,949	34,954
Dayton,.....	6	6	2	2	146	149	295	.....	208	.....	.....	208	808	.....	.....	16,491	16,491
Green Lake,.....	8	8	6	5	208	162	370	297	281	1	2	284	1,071	17	97	17,967	18,178
Kingston,.....	4	4	3	3	111	104	215	160	160	.....	.....	160	590	.....	.....	10,759	10,759
Kingston Village,.....	2	2	2	2	71	66	137	.....	167	.....	3	170	510	.....	75	10,132	10,207
Mackford,.....	6	6	3	3	204	179	383	348	312	4	4	320	855	243	166	22,454	22,863
Manchester,.....	7	7	3	3	236	199	435	.....	319	.....	2	321	991	.....	.....	21,661	21,661
Markesan Village,.....	1	1	.....	.....	59	56	115	115	123	.....	.....	123	160	.....	6,224	6,224	6,224
Marquette,.....	1	1	2	2	109	124	233	233	155	2	2	169	354	9	114	7,918	7,918
Princeton,.....	4	4	7	7	183	151	334	.....	180	1	.....	181	651	4	.....	13,648	13,652
Princeton Village,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	84	165	.....	140	.....	4	144	328	.....	.....	13,274	13,274
St. Marie,.....	4	4	3	3	134	112	246	233	210	.....	.....	210	624	.....	.....	10,450	10,450
Seneca,.....	2	2	2	2	75	73	148	140	112	.....	.....	112	591	.....	.....	7,877	7,877
Totals,.....	52	52	48	46	2,465	2,316	4,781	2,265	3,086	10	17	3,706	10,550	281	452	303,204	304,034

IOWA COUNTY.

Arena,.....	11	9	3	3	320	310	630	476	527	3	2	518	1,463	31	95	26,954	27,107
Clyde,.....	4	4	2	2	130	126	256	235	145	5	1	151	487	32	63	8,489	8,584
Dodgeville,.....	12	12	2	2	779	835	1,614	1,614	1,234	2	2	1,238	2,136	19	70	84,023	84,112
Higland,.....	10	10	2	2	641	616	1,257	1,257	803	3	4	810	1,578	31	35	45,075	45,141
Linden,.....	10	10	1	1	426	387	813	.....	632	2	5	646	1,375	6	120	30,009	30,136
Mifflin,.....	10	10	.....	.....	274	230	504	405	405	.....	6	411	1,159	.....	98	19,516	19,614
Mineral Point,.....	11	11	1	1	305	245	550	550	362	.....	.....	362	1,272	.....	.....	20,685	20,685
Mineral Point City,.....	1	1	.....	.....	518	476	994	425	564	25	15	704	.....	80	.....	.....	.....
Moscow,.....	4	4	2	2	187	165	352	.....	232	4	2	243	528	.....	7,642	7,742	.....
Pulaski,.....	5	5	1	1	251	232	483	483	460	1	11	472	920	51	376	16,258	16,686
Ridgeway,.....	12	12	2	2	552	473	1,025	1,025	734	.....	7	746	1,716	.....	282	44,148	.....
Waldwick,.....	6	6	.....	.....	167	162	329	274	265	1	4	270	569	1	45	14,559	.....
Wyoming,.....	7	7	1	1	138	136	264	.....	.....	.....	.....	198	1,031	2	3	.....	6,512
Totals,.....	103	103	17	17	4,678	4,393	9,071	6,744	6,473	46	59	6,769	14,234	253	1,267	317,358	266,319

JACKSON COUNTY.

Albion.....	7	5	2	238	226	459	.....	392	.....	3	395	795	.....	148	26,189	28,337
Alma.....	14	14	...	228	218	446	408	409	.....	8	412	1,449	.....	81	20,174	20,266
Hixton.....	7	5	...	131	134	265	262	238	7	6	222	761	60	104	12,934	13,099
Irving.....	6	6	...	151	140	291	215	215	1	2	219	798	18	77	11,181	11,206
Manchester.....	6	4	...	76	52	128	89	71	.....	.....	71	452	.....	.....	4,357	4,357
Melrose.....	9	6	...	129	127	256	266	234	.....	.....	234	861	.....	.....	15,456	15,456
Northfield.....	4	2	...	41	29	70	70	54	2	.....	56	189	72	.....	1,900	1,972
Totals.....	53	42	7	989	926	1,915	1,300	1,613	10	14	1,509	5,297	150	411	91,202	94,783

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Aztalan.....	5	5	4	223	212	436	369	183	.....	.....	183	794	.....	.....	13,783	13,783
Cold Spring.....	4	4	2	144	123	267	287	228	3	1	232	730	87	56	13,327	13,443
Concord.....	10	10	2	318	286	604	604	523	2	2	527	1,476	56	80	43,899	44,035
Farmington.....	10	10	2	573	496	1,069	949	459	3	.....	462	1,281	1	.....	26,449	26,450
Hebron.....	5	5	2	229	238	467	316	419	7	2	428	998	52	75	49,498	49,825
Ixonia.....	9	9	4	361	362	773	723	380	5	8	391	920	25	230	16,407	16,631
Jefferson.....	15	15	1	747	795	1,542	1,542	836	3	2	841	2,115	54	135	48,630	48,820
Koshkonong.....	6	6	4	461	413	874	874	267	1	43	311	1,160	39	133	21,631	21,803
Lake Mills.....	...	...	...	156	141	207	297	202	2	4	208	856	60	35	15,754	15,849
Milford.....	8	8	6	339	331	670	489	334	1	4	407	1,079	8	93	22,479	23,506
Oakland.....	5	5	7	220	207	427	427	266	2	.....	268	681	19	.....	9,555	9,574
Palmyra.....	6	6	5	298	286	584	544	504	3	2	509	949	81	123	35,399	35,653
Sullivan.....	8	8	3	320	301	621	621	498	2	5	506	1,267	40	187	32,508	32,705
Summer.....	3	3	1	...	103	188	188	162	1	.....	163	463	8	.....	9,866	9,874
Tyrannena village.....	1	1	...	105	140	245	245	195	.....	.....	195	450	.....	.....	18,596	18,596
Waterloo.....	7	7	5	294	264	558	530	269	1	2	272	752	50	43	9,798	9,881
Waterloo village.....	1	1	...	80	90	170	170	80	.....	.....	80	198	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watertown.....	10	10	1	453	432	885	885	461	5	.....	466	1,132	110	.....	23,988	24,091
Watertown city.....	5	5	...	1,808	1,939	3,747	3,747	1,008	.....	.....	1,008	200	.....	.....	156,000	156,000
Totals.....	124	24	53	7,214	7,160	14,374	13,807	7,274	41	75	7,456	17,472	685	1,191	567,567	570,269

JUNEAU COUNTY.

Armenia,.....	3	...	40	45	85	56	56	...	56	262	...	...	2,667	2,667
Clearfield,.....	2	...	36	19	55	55	55	...	56	196	...	18	4,532	4,532
Fountain,.....	3	...	93	90	183	183	124	2	127	440	25	16	4,826	4,826
Germantown,.....	6	...	101	97	198	198	140	1	142	765	10	15	7,938	7,938
Kildare,.....	6	...	148	164	312	312	270	1	271	696	17	...	29,953	29,970
Lemonweir,.....	7	...	2	192	372	322	272	1	273	1,170	16	...	21,987	22,003
Lindina,.....	5	...	2	161	346	346	316	3	319	1,092	82	...	20,221	20,303
Lisbon,.....	4	...	1	248	516	516	422	5	428	752	24	70	20,186	29,380
Lyndon,.....	3	...	2	104	184	117	117	...	1	522	...	60	11,834	11,894
Marion,.....	3	...	57	68	125	125	124	110	1	551	...	39	5,619	5,658
Mauston,.....	1	...	184	156	340	340	275	2	282	170	50	400	19,650	20,100
Needah,.....	2	...	142	126	268	268	201	...	2	266	...	10	10,594	10,604
Orange,.....	2	...	33	27	60	60	30	1	31	196	25	...	2,503	2,528
Plymouth,.....	5	...	3	136	257	239	236	1	5	242	872	19	15,233	15,393
Seven Mile Creek,.....	7	...	3	171	323	304	284	...	284	1,078	...	...	22,879	22,879
Summit,.....	5	...	3	130	245	245	161	...	161	1,078	...	...	7,291	7,291
Wonevoc,.....	5	...	2	157	311	285	213	2	215	512	9	...	12,988	12,997
Totals,.....	69	...	2,124	2,046	4,180	3,970	3,282	19	18	3,319	10,618	377	229,896	231,042

KENOSHA COUNTY.

Brighton,.....	9	3	3	256	238	494	345	...	345	1,032	...	...	14,713	14,713
Bristol,.....	7	5	5	208	197	405	311	...	8	819	1,156	...	20,541	20,597
Kenosha City,.....	1	1	...	780	845	1,625	853	...	...	853	200	...	143,210	143,210
Paris,.....	5	8	7	248	219	457	348	1	1	350	1,283	52	23,468	23,520
Pleasant Prairie,.....	9	5	5	287	233	540	423	1	4	428	1,654	1	28,184	28,865
Randal,.....	3	2	2	117	93	210	123	...	...	123	475	...	12,720	12,720
Salem,.....	8	2	2	287	248	635	446	1	11	458	1,354	12	36,464	36,994
Somers,.....	6	7	5	295	259	554	336	...	8	339	1,552	...	28,645	28,737
Wheatland,.....	4	2	2	162	190	352	219	2	...	221	775	81	17,177	17,258
Totals,.....	52	52	34	2,630	2,542	5,172	1,725	3,404	5	27	3,436	146	325,122	326,414

KEWAUNEE COUNTY.

Ahnapee.....	6	6	...	203	223	426	480	280	2	4	271	684	10	16	20,535	20,540
Carlton.....	6	6	...	235	164	399	399	246	5	...	251	624	85	...	13,839	13,924
Casco.....	6	6	...	180	157	347	...	168	...	...	168	1,330	...	...	4,854	4,854
Coryville.....	3	3	...	89	78	167	44	44	1	...	76	228	...	...	1,898	1,898
Franklin.....	5	5	...	154	164	318	...	151	...	...	...	356	...	...	5,527	5,527
Kewaunee.....	3	3	...	258	232	490	196	196	...	...	298	710	...	...	708	708
Lincoln.....	3	3	...	92	84	176	...	...	...	...	44	132	...	...	...	...
Montpelier.....	4	4	...	100	87	187	186	73	1	...	74	2,112	23	...	1,765	1,788
Pierce.....	4	3	...	77	69	146	141	66	...	...	65	246	...	...	132	246
Red River.....	3	3	...	102	166	358	49	49	...	...	49	302	...	...	...	1,438
Totals.....	43	42	...	1,590	1,424	3,014	1,495	1,273	9	4	1,296	6,724	118	16	41,333	50,218

LA CROSSE COUNTY.

Bangor.....	6	6	1	1	225	180	406	307	4	2	313	730	80	84	14,741	14,905
Barre.....	5	5	2	2	253	285	538	493	10	4	507	1,066	472	106	27,840	28,418
Burns.....	5	5	4	4	183	173	361	289	3	...	292	1,170	125	...	22,875	23,000
Campbell.....	3	3	2	2	187	172	359	183	11	...	194	352	237	...	13,210	13,437
Farmington.....	6	6	2	2	200	162	362	258	...	3	261	1,010	...	248	20,363	20,611
Greenfield.....	6	6	...	...	195	180	375	292	2	...	204	604	156	...	6,309	6,465
Holland.....	3	3	1	1	96	72	168	109	...	2	111	167	...	55	9,709	9,704
Jackson.....	4	4	3	3	157	128	285	241	...	...	533	...	...	...	12,031	12,031
La Crosse.....	1	1	...	...	809	775	1,584	630	...	3	638	200	...	150	95,200	95,350
Neshonoc.....	4	4	3	2	146	155	301	252	...	3	255	586	...	213	15,200	15,463
Onalaska.....	5	5	2	2	238	212	450	340	1	3	344	954	5	36	17,008	17,109
Washington.....	4	3	1	1	101	110	211	94	...	...	94	200	...	...	8,635	8,635
Totals.....	52	51	21	20	2,796	2,604	5,400	3,448	31	20	3,499	7,571	1,065	893	258,281	260,239

LA FAYETTE COUNTY.

Argyle,.....	11	.....	.....	274	238	512	364	.....	4	8	389	1,080	55	286	27,187	25,729
Belmont,.....	4	.....	.....	152	149	294	278	182	1	1	182	706	12	.....	11,994	12,007
Benton,.....	8	.....	.....	436	460	896	700	287	.....	174	644	1,159	.....	.....	44,710	52,599
Center,.....	12	.....	.....	515	478	998	.....	949	2	7	955	1,911	10	194	53,984	43,780
Elk Grove,.....	7	.....	.....	290	261	551	.....	382	1	1	390	842	.....	.....	.....	1,254
Fayette,.....	11	.....	.....	237	234	461	461	360	2	6	396	1,064	78	217	15,659	22,526
Gratiot,.....	11	.....	.....	319	282	601	.....	425	1	9	449	1,528	6	286	28,216	28,625
Kendall,.....	7	.....	.....	236	202	438	.....	361	1	1	361	795	1	45	15,370	15,430
Monticello,.....	3	.....	.....	128	88	211	.....	259	1	1	193	825	1	40	11,173	11,173
New Diggings,.....	8	.....	.....	398	327	720	.....	388	.....	1	389	.....	.....	23	20,588	20,581
Shullsburg,.....	7	.....	.....	447	411	858	858	724	6	1	784	772	395	130	52,493	53,018
Wayne,.....	6	.....	.....	181	171	332	323	300	.....	6	317	1,013	.....	193	20,906	21,099
White Oak Springs,.....	2	.....	.....	104	91	195	195	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	.....	106	.....
Willow Springs,.....	9	.....	.....	220	205	425	.....	324	.....	.....	308	300	.....	.....	13,808	.....
Wiota,.....	13	.....	.....	336	331	667	667	509	4	12	525	1,539	62	359	31,988	32,409
Totals,.....	114	.....	.....	4,253	3,921	8,174	3,851	5,450	23	228	6,212	13,545	620	1,773	348,137	354,008

12 SUP.

MANITOWOC COUNTY.

Cato,.....	7	7	4	4	354	345	699	678	.....	19	597	1,344	.....	717	41,064	41,781
Centerville,.....	5	5	.....	.....	307	269	575	576	204	.....	1	205	530	24	11,139	11,163
Cooperstown,.....	6	6	.....	.....	318	293	611	611	321	.....	1	322	588	40	14,320	14,360
Eaton,.....	5	5	.....	.....	226	222	448	448	235	8	238	700	62	.....	26,927	26,989
Franklin,.....	5	5	3	3	344	343	687	687	403	.....	403	1,102	.....	.....	9,406	9,406
Gibson,.....	7	7	2	2	282	241	523	523	300	2	502	1,320	50	.....	24,430	24,480
Kossuth,.....	5	5	.....	.....	391	370	761	761	450	.....	450	920	.....	.....	22,773	22,773
Liberty,.....	5	5	.....	.....	264	297	561	561	303	.....	1	304	595	.....	14,806	14,807
Manitowoc,.....	4	4	2	2	897	923	1,820	1,820	1,086	1	1,091	998	31	165	118,709	118,905
Manitowoc Rapids,.....	4	4	2	2	326	286	612	612	369	.....	5	374	984	.....	19,369	19,564
Maple Grove,.....	4	4	2	2	215	207	422	422	179	7	1	187	430	70	4,836	4,939
Meeme,.....	6	6	.....	.....	315	291	606	606	325	2	327	924	74	.....	21,333	21,407
Mishicot,.....	5	5	3	3	332	298	630	630	502	2	504	1,134	14	.....	39,990	40,004

Newton.....	6	6	...	409	779	779	293	...	293	837	...	27,042
Rockland.....	2	2	3	115	217	217	105	2	...	107	132	990
Schleswig.....	6	6	1	268	535	535	283	...	1	284	858	19,348
Two Creeks.....	2	2	...	74	133	133	86	...	...	86	299	...
Two Rivers.....	5	5	2	543	1,088	1,088	747	...	...	747	946	36,053
Totals.....	89	89	24	5,980	11,708	11,708	6,769	19	33	6,821	14,638	452,534

MARATHON COUNTY.

Berlin.....	11	8	...	128	266	266	156	...	1	157	564	6,441
Jenny.....	2	1	...	23	41	41	35	1	...	41	286	3,806
Knowlton.....	1	1	...	23	36	36	24	...	...	24	210	3,561
Marathon.....	4	4	...	66	113	113	98	...	...	105	309	6,400
Mosinee.....	5	5	...	73	129	129	107	...	...	108	437	6,135
Stettin.....	3	3	...	66	135	135	82	2	...	84	406	3,215
Texas.....	4	3	...	23	53	53	49	1	...	53	404	4,284
Wausau.....	9	6	5	101	191	139	132	2	1	135	260	6,785
Wausau village.....	1	1	...	138	270	270	194	...	...	194	220	22,208
Weston.....	2	2	1	27	54	54	49	...	...	49	367	3,739
Totals.....	42	35	3	668	1,288	1,288	926	6	2	950	3,463	67,099

MARQUETTE COUNTY.

Buffalo.....	6	5	2	169	327	355	288	1	2	291	1,007	17,261
Chrystal Lake.....	3	4	3	99	187	188	99	...	...	99	330	3,181
Douglas.....	3	3	2	134	266	266	216	1	4	221	757	17,651
Harris.....	3	3	2	91	193	193	143	...	...	148	430	9,619
Mecan.....	2	2	1	84	156	91	91	...	...	91	192	8,080
Montello.....	2	2	4	168	307	278	259	...	...	272	476	16,856
Moundville.....	3	3	...	96	184	184	123	1	...	124	404	2,815
Meshkoro.....	1	1	1	81	172	172	61	...	...	61	308	5,422
Newton.....	5	5	3	113	227	267	164	2	...	166	924	8,188

Oxford.....	8	3	3	97	114	211	172	163	3	166	610	59	9,029	9,088	
Packwaukee.....	4	4	4	90	109	199	199	185	2	1	188	745	50	11,225	
Shields.....	2	5	4	106	107	213	213	94	.....	94	578	.....	2,863	2,863
Springfield.....	2	2	2	48	42	90	90	64	.....	1	65	285	23	3,850
Westfield.....	1	1	3	114	99	213	213	200	42	4	206	512	.....	9,722
Totals.....	40	39	35	34	1,490	2,945	2,881	2,150	9	15	2,192	7,558	146	287	124,546
					1,455	2,945	2,881	2,150	9	15	2,192	7,558	146	287	124,546

MILWAUKEE COUNTY—1ST DISTRICT.

	7	7	4	3	388	341	729	729	360	1	361	1,001	56	27,544	27,601
Franklin.....	7	7	4	3	388	341	729	729	360	1	361	1,001	56	27,544	27,601
Greenfield.....	10	10	4	4	502	456	958	958	559	2	561	1,681	121	40,234	40,355
Lake.....	7	7	2	2	442	367	809	809	264	1	266	888	97	30,308	30,387
Oak Creek.....	9	9	2	2	470	485	955	955	565	5	570	1,558	305	46,164	46,469
Waawatana.....	10	10	3	3	605	608	1,213	1,213	751	1	753	2,181	52	48,271	48,334
Totals.....	43	43	15	14	2,407	2,257	4,664	4,664	2,499	7	2,511	7,229	317	192,521	193,146

MILWAUKEE COUNTY—2D DISTRICT.

Granville.....	12	12	1	546	501	1,047	.....	.....	588	1,830	.....	.....	48,138
Milwaukee.....	9	9	.....	596	537	1,133	597	.....	597	1,831	.....	.....	31,092
Milwaukee City.....	9	9	.....	10,001	10,356	20,357	20,357	7,866	98	6	7,968	273	735,466
Totals.....	20	30	1	11,143	11,394	22,537	21,490	8,463	98	6	9,073	4,485,989	814,696

MONROE COUNTY.

[illegible]

Greenfield.....	5	5	...	...	88	91	179	.....	99	2	.....	155	542	30	.....	14,547	14,577
Jefferson.....	7	7	2	2	116	104	120	163	163	...	...	163	474	...	...	5,048	5,048
La Fayette.....	4	4	2	2	72	58	130	180	180	2	2	134	517	16	52	7,518	7,558
Leon.....	14	14	6	6	198	153	351	.....	270	1	1	272	1,174	45	19	18,676	18,740
Lincoln.....	9	9	3	3	138	107	245	.....	203	4	...	207	207	38	...	10,855	10,855
Little Falls.....	5	5	1	1	112	86	199	.....	...	...	...	...	175	...	...	10,734	10,734
Oakdale.....	4	4	2	2	105	86	191	114	117	1	...	118	370	...	34	4,679	4,613
Portland.....	7	7	3	3	105	102	207	138	157	3	2	162	461	9	57	5,667	5,633
Ridgeville.....	6	6	2	2	129	123	252	195	195	1	3	199	918	83	80	14,496	14,663
Sheldon.....	5	5	1	1	110	104	214	164	212	1	...	213	498	20	...	8,433	8,433
Sparta.....	10	10	3	3	572	545	1,117	1,117	834	3	9	840	1,343	116	255	73,209	73,581
Tomah.....	11	11	4	4	231	214	445	.....	293	4	...	297	1,241	52	...	6,351	6,903
Wellington.....	6	6	1	1	78	57	135	135	79	1	1	117	541	15	64	6,306	6,335
Wilton.....	6	6	2	2	118	123	241	.....	238	4	2	244	834	51	78	11,700	11,829
Totals.....	115	115	40	40	2,527	2,302	4,829	2,943	3,488	34	46	3,783	10,816	575	883	228,112	231,600

OCONTO COUNTY.

Little Suamico.....	3	2	...	...	15	21	36	38	22	...	...	28	198	...	...	911	911
Marquette.....	1	1	...	...	115	91	206	206	123	...	...	123	251	...	...	8,149	8,149
Oconto.....	5	5	...	...	113	93	206	74	79	...	...	79	279	...	...	6,007	6,007
Oconto Village.....	4	4	...	...	309	334	643	228	...	...	...	361	286	...	...	30,739	...
Pensaukee.....	4	4	...	...	51	77	128	...	75	...	...	115	420	...	...	2,404	...
Peshtigo.....	4	4	...	...	197	153	350	350	237	3	1	241	295	28	66	12,206	12,300
Stiles.....	4	4	...	...	74	75	149	...	116	2	...	118	421	...	...	8,511	8,511
Totals.....	25	24	...	...	874	844	1,718	891	652	5	1	1,065	2,150	28	66	68,927	35,878

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.

Appleton City.....	4	4	...	...	536	708	1,294	1,294	...	...	1	337	696	...	43	88,042	88,085
Black Creek.....	2	2	...	...	23	24	47	47	37	1	...	38	241	28	...	2,363	2,411
Bovina.....	6	6	...	...	63	57	119	119	81	...	...	81	512	...	...	4,311	4,311
Buchanan.....	3	3	...	...	86	91	177	177	158	...	...	153	455	...	...	3,040	3,040

OZAUKEE COUNTY.

Center,.....	5	5	...	171	151	322	224	224	...	224	692	...	...	...	...	...
Dale,.....	8	8	...	192	163	355	274	...	2	2	917	...	21,080	...	21,197	...
Ellington,.....	7	7	1	158	175	333	276	...	2	1	991	...	17,525	...	17,644	...
Freedom,.....	5	5	1	202	176	378	207	...	...	...	937	...	11,743	...	11,743	...
Grand Chute,.....	7	7	3	265	219	484	305	...	...	...	1,157	...	22,739	...	22,739	...
Greenville,.....	7	7	3	303	285	588	498	...	1	...	1,499	...	36,148	...	36,166	...
Hortonville,.....	4	4	1	187	166	352	267	...	6	2	929	...	24,248	...	24,248	...
Kaukauna,.....	6	6	...	248	206	454	334	...	...	...	988	...	22,503	...	22,503	...
Liberty,.....	3	3	1	57	58	116	115	...	69	2	349	...	3,929	...	3,944	...
Maple Creek,.....	3	3	1	101	86	187	149	...	80	...	236	...	3,722	...	3,804	...
O. born,.....	3	3	1	68	56	124	124	...	70	...	334	...	4,644	...	4,644	...
Totals,.....	72	72	12	2,709	2,620	5,329	5,055	2,601	14	8	10,523	176	246	266,032	266,479	...

Be'gium,.....	8	8	...	477	494	971	971	479	...	479	1,107	...	53,084	53,084	...	...
Cedarburg,.....	6	6	3	506	518	1,025	1,025	477	...	477	1,146	...	42,612	42,612	...	...
Fredon a,.....	10	10	2	408	380	788	788	429	...	429	1,122	...	34,041	34,041	...	...
Grafton,.....	5	5	2	420	379	799	799	451	10	...	1,024	60	15,981	15,981	...	...
Mequon,.....	13	13	1	707	686	1,393	1,393	630	1	...	1,847	2	45,796	45,796	...	...
Port Washington,...	6	6	1	541	530	1,071	1,071	667	2	1	949	42	17,846	17,846	...	...
Saukville,.....	6	6	4	422	381	803	803	456	3	4	1,034	84	18,190	18,190	...	...
Totals,.....	54	54	13	3,482	3,368	6,850	6,850	3,586	16	5	8,229	188	228,556	228,556	...	...

PEPIN COUNTY.

Albany,.....	3	...	...	29	33	62	...	55	...	57	260	...	2,980	2,980	...	...
Durand,.....	1	1	2	140	120	260	...	106	...	241	498	...	7,912	7,912	...	...
Frankfort,.....	2	2	1	84	42	76	...	47	2	67	226	12	800	800	...	...
Lima,.....	2	2	1	64	92	140	...	114	2	86	545	81	7,610	7,610	...	...
Pepin,.....	5	5	...	171	165	336	...	260	...	292	603	...	12,289	12,289	...	...
Stockholm,.....	2	2	...	54	49	103	...	61	...	63	197	...	2,576	2,576	...	...
Waterville,.....	4	4	1	110	116	226	...	141	...	142	436	...	7,740	7,740	...	...
Waubeek,.....	3	3	1	55	70	125	...	128	...	129	440	...	8,517	8,517	...	...
Total,.....	22	22	9	647	657	1,384	...	972	4	6	3,205	43	50,430	50,430	...	...

Buena Vista,	4	4	1	1	118	99	217	217	161	1	2	164	756	33	28	13,244	12,395
Eau Claire,	3	2	...	...	27	38	65	65	49	1	...	150	231	26	...	2,509	2,535
Grant,	3	3	...	...	15	21	35	40	40	3	...	45	259	7	...	2,515	2,522
Hull,	1	1	3	3	72	57	129	129	81	...	...	81	492	...	...	4,048	4,048
Lanark,	4	4	4	4	104	93	197	197	169	...	6	175	902	...	107	11,494	11,601
Linwood,	3	3	1	1	28	23	51	51	45	...	...	45	490	...	...	720	720
New Hope,	4	4	...	...	118	118	236	236	139	...	2	141	344	...	68	5,076	5,144
Pine Grove,	2	2	4	4	73	80	153	136	122	...	1	123	445	...	38	7,021	7,059
Plover,	5	5	2	2	180	177	337	337	260	...	...	316	692	...	...	22,456	22,456
Sharon,	8	8	1	1	177	192	369	369	204	...	...	204	1,003	...	...	24,883	24,883
Stevens Point,	1	1	1	1	11	7	18	18	16	...	...	16	276	...	...	1,770	1,770
Stevens Point City,	1	1	2	2	263	287	552	552	402	1	...	403	530	...	...	38,623	38,692
Stockton,	7	6	3	3	104	101	205	205	169	4	3	176	838	75	64	9,889	9,988
Totals,	63	61	28	26	1,646	1,651	3,297	3,283	2,362	10	16	2,604	9,464	210	326	160,129	160,627

RACINE COUNTY.

Burlington,	5	5	3	3	480	435	915	407	406	...	2	408	717	...	55	33,815	33,870
Caledonia,	9	9	7	7	594	563	1,157	1,157	784	6	5	795	2,262	540	352	59,043	59,935
Dover,	6	6	3	3	244	207	451	141	321	1	...	322	600	169	...	22,144	22,213
Mount Pleasant,	10	10	10	10	533	427	960	698	547	1	3	551	1,799	14	82	37,670	37,717
Norway,	3	3	3	3	224	185	409	239	239	...	9	251	656	...	231	14,630	14,689
Racine City,	1	1	...	...	1,404	1,498	2,902	...	2,037	...	3	2,040	200	...	139	231,531	231,730
Raymond,	7	7	7	6	286	259	545	211	378	...	4	382	1,362	...	177	27,818	27,925
Rochester,	3	3	4	4	179	170	349	...	285	...	...	285	586	...	168	13,024	13,237
Waterford,	7	7	3	3	297	230	527	...	325	3	6	314	1,179	21	146	16,570	16,738
Yorkville,	6	6	8	7	264	221	485	...	...	...	1	308	1,228	...	19	29,057	29,066
Totals,	57	57	48	46	4,505	4,195	8,700	2,853	5,325	11	33	5,556	10,589	744	1,309	485,362	487,170

RICHLAND COUNTY.

Akan,	8	8	...	...	108	119	222	222	...	...	...	...	790	...	...	...	...
Bloom,	7	7	1	1	177	156	333	163	97	2	...	99	566	58	...	10,984	11,097

ROCK COUNTY—1st District.

Buena Vista,.....	8	8	2	2	221	196	417	417	393	1	2	346	152	54	45	23,988	.....
Dayton,.....	7	7	2	2	175	151	326	268	147	4	1	195	482	.....	4	7,329	7,366
Eagle,.....	9	9	1	1	205	213	418	418	274	1	1	284	856	2	1	14,117	14,130
Forest,.....	10	10	2	2	198	173	371	.....	264	5	6	363	1,157	29	83	20,374	18,637
Henrietta,.....	6	6	2	2	163	143	306	.....	264	.....	2	266	608	.....	68	13,353	13,421
Ihaca,.....	11	11	6	6	272	250	522	433	433	2	7	437	1,210	56	540	28,925	29,523
Marshall,.....	9	9	2	2	209	166	375	375	277	.....	6	283	826	.....	284	18,321	18,615
Orion,.....	8	5	2	1	184	133	267	232	229	1	2	225	539	14	100	18,082	18,196
Richland,.....	9	9	5	5	338	346	684	684	467	.....	2	469	705	.....	67	31,492	31,559
Richwood,.....	8	8	1	1	241	223	464	464	335	4	.....	329	1,069	48	.....	17,812	17,818
Rockbridge,.....	11	11	3	3	180	162	342	342	281	3	1	285	933	41	11	16,654	16,706
Sylvan,.....	9	8	.....	.....	135	117	252	244	246	1	11	258	739	8	351	12,439	12,498
Westford,.....	9	9	2	2	144	131	275	198	198	.....	2	188	908	.....	23	6,181	9,078
Willow,.....	9	9	4	4	127	123	250	236	233	.....	1	288	844	.....	22	10,720	10,728
Total,.....	138	134	85	34	3,022	2,802	5,824	4,676	4,219	24	44	4,325	12,363	305	1,599	249,971	225,872

Beloit,.....	7	7	3	3	187	151	338	.....	225	1	1	227	1,060	12	54	11,947	12,013
Beloit City,.....	.....	.....	2	2	760	748	1,508	1,508	949	.....	5	962	390	.....	600	148,899	149,439
Bradford,.....	12	12	3	3	215	170	385	250	244	1	4	249	1,033	5	168	17,402	17,575
Clinton,.....	4	4	7	3	311	298	609	530	418	.....	11	476	1,077	.....	436	30,480	30,863
Harmony,.....	8	8	1	1	208	182	390	390	307	2	6	309	1,333	140	.....	22,619	22,759
Johnstown,.....	8	8	3	.....	209	200	429	282	289	.....	1	347	1,159	.....	37	28,656	28,693
La Prairie,.....	4	4	6	4	159	133	292	.....	269	.....	1	270	1,289	.....	183	20,879	21,063
Lima,.....	5	5	11	7	218	168	386	.....	441	.....	3	444	1,819	.....	89	32,658	32,747
Milton,.....	6	6	6	1	307	294	601	555	392	.....	4	396	1,041	.....	171	30,189	30,360
Rock,.....	6	6	6	4	265	226	491	468	468	8	1	472	1,478	89	46	36,705	36,840
Turtle,.....	6	6	5	2	243	235	478	.....	259	2	2	364	1,118	21	93	31,729	31,822
Totals,.....	66	66	53	30	3,082	2,825	5,907	3,983	4,261	9	39	4,516	12,787	267	1,877	412,113	414,237

ROCK COUNTY—2d District.

Avon.....	8	8	3	8	195	178	373	378	257	1	3	277	930	5	91	15,259	15,356
Center.....	8	8	8	8	224	177	401	401	362	2	1	365	908	10	30	28,101	28,164
Fulton.....	8	8	4	4	368	347	715	715	577	2	1	498	1,463	40	30	32,299	32,329
Janesville.....	6	6	3	3	204	171	375	375	236	...	3	239	1,015	...	133	12,836	12,973
Janesville City.....	6	6	0	0	1,513	1,543	3,056	3,056	1,192	...	...	...	1,140	...	...	...	...
Magnolia.....	5	5	3	3	222	190	412	374	362	2	3	367	891	31	81	25,130	25,242
Newark.....	8	8	1	1	252	214	466	466	388	7	9	404	1,311	157	329	22,393	22,879
Plymouth.....	4	4	7	7	290	249	539	539	268	...	1	269	880	...	80	17,144	17,224
Porter.....	5	5	4	4	269	211	480	480	346	1	7	355	1,195	20	161	20,479	20,660
Spring Valley.....	5	5	4	4	235	209	434	434	331	3	5	389	1,213	96	90	26,887	26,978
Union.....	9	9	2	2	363	341	704	704	690	4	4	694	1,702	129	110	42,181	42,422
Totals.....	67	67	39	38	4,125	3,830	7,955	7,917	4,999	22	37	3,857	12,649	488	1,136	242,712	245,197

ST. CROIX COUNTY.

Cylon.....	3	3	...	...	55	48	103	103	92	...	...	92	394	...	...	6,154	6,154
Eau Galle.....	1	1	1	1	87	80	167	72	72	1	2	75	126	13	7	3,798	3,818
Emerald.....	2	1	...	...	45	25	70	70	70	...	...	70	176	...	...	4,224	4,224
Erin.....	5	5	...	...	173	166	339	339	323	1	1	325	517	6	38	8,448	8,489
Hammond.....	5	5	2	2	142	111	253	253	217	...	4	231	713	...	...	14,566	14,566
Hudson City.....	1	...	...	...	298	283	588	583	518	...	...	513	190	...	...	32,323	32,523
Hudson	2	2	2	2	60	68	128	128	109	...	1	110	402	...	55	8,029	8,084
Kinnikinnie.....	4	4	4	4	97	77	174	134	134	...	...	134	620	...	...	7,156	7,156
Pleasant Valley.....	1	1	2	2	94	75	169	118	118	1	...	119	234	19	...	7,107	7,086
Richmond.....	2	2	1	1	112	126	238	218	151	...	6	157	330	...	89	18,839	18,928
Rush River.....	1	1	2	2	130	129	259	259	151	6	4	161	534	...	129	5,731	5,860
Somerseset.....	3	3	...	...	75	73	148	148	148	...	...	105	494	...	...	7,588	7,588
Springfield.....	...	...	2	2	37	27	64	64	64	...	3	67	202	...	80	2,984	3,064
St. Joseph.....	2	2	...	...	42	43	85	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	...
Star Prairie.....	7	6	1	1	96	80	176	120	120	...	...	120	599	...	...	4,587	4,587
Troy.....	4	4	4	4	131	116	247	247	148	8	1	152	592	70	11	11,590	12,171
Warren.....	1	1	1	1	66	44	110	80	51	...	...	80	256	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	44	41	22	22	1,740	1,573	3,313	2,976	2,481	12	22	2,582	6,379	108	409	138,824	139,248

SAUK COUNTY.

Baraboo.....	6	6	4	4	449	426	875	610	245	2	2	604	1,148	64	44,296	44,360
Bear Creek.....	8	8	...	...	166	163	329	329	255	1	...	256	1,088	9	12,150	12,159
Dellona.....	6	6	4	4	147	131	278	278	148	...	...	148	801	...	8,130	8,130
Excelsior.....	6	6	5	5	146	114	260	260	248	5	1	234	1,054	36	13,123	13,163
Fairfield.....	6	6	1	1	157	150	307	307	264	5	2	271	911	94	19,312	19,449
Franklin.....	5	5	3	3	172	157	329	329	184	...	...	223	770	...	10,349	10,482
Freedom.....	5	5	4	4	121	141	262	262	210	...	...	1	211	...	11,449	11,449
Greenfield.....	5	5	4	4	171	118	289	289	252	1	3	213	832	9	13,328	13,440
Honey Creek.....	6	6	4	4	260	203	463	463	...	...	...	303	1,002	...	2,350	2,350
Ironton.....	8	8	4	4	231	247	471	471	307	...	2	309	967	...	24,313	15,974
Lavalle.....	5	5	4	4	132	135	267	267	273	1	1	274	1,021	15	11,735	12,309
Merimack.....	4	4	4	4	166	138	304	304	171	1	1	240	792	17	16,844	16,866
New Buffalo.....	4	4	4	4	153	160	313	313	309	4	...	313	809	10	19,106	19,196
Prairie du Sac.....	5	5	4	4	332	358	750	750	532	...	5	537	823	...	46,854	47,067
Reedsburg.....	6	6	4	4	246	235	481	481	404	...	...	404	1,052	...	29,039	29,039
Spring Green.....	6	6	2	2	192	202	394	394	326	3	2	331	868	32	27,084	27,142
Sumpter.....	4	4	4	4	177	187	364	364	247	...	5	239	735	...	16,701	16,782
Troy.....	4	4	6	6	211	157	368	368	289	...	...	289	361	...	16,825	16,825
Washington.....	7	7	2	2	186	163	349	349	237	3	8	248	823	22	11,738	11,888
Westfield.....	5	5	3	3	159	144	303	303	206	2	...	208	683	8	12,399	12,307
Winfield.....	6	6	2	2	146	119	265	265	187	...	...	166	774	...	5,436	1,595
Woodland.....	5	5	2	2	156	159	315	315	293	2	2	297	847	14	18,138	18,196
Totals.....	121	119	69	69	4,336	4,000	8,336	8,071	5,567	30	38	6,318	18,896	267	388,572	381,314

SHAWANO COUNTY.

Belle Plain.....	6	6	...	...	75	68	143	35	86	...	...	86	484	...	1,032	...
Hartland.....	1	1	...	...	28	23	51	15	15	1	...	16	66	10	412	412
Pella.....	2	2	...	...	60	52	112	...	22	...	...	22	66	...	642	2,923
Richmond.....	...	...	3	3	48	52	100	100	100	2	...	102	391	21	3,613	3,634
Shawano.....	...	...	3	3	15	13	28	28	28	1	...	29	208	18	1,082	1,100
Waukechon.....	2	1	...	...	20	16	36	...	31	...	...	31	129	...	1,280	1,280
Totals.....	11	11	6	6	246	224	470	188	282	4	...	286	1,344	49	8,061	9,849

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

Greenbush	9	9	2	2	366	356	722	722	555	1	4	564	1,040	46	232	43,366	43,644
Herman	7	7	2	2	435	427	862	862	868	.....	.....	368	766	.....	.....	21,124	21,124
Holland	12	12	1	1	544	516	1,090	1,090	809	10	1	811	1,887	112	9	59,711	59,832
Lima	9	9	4	4	380	399	779	764	541	4	.....	545	1,281	96	.....	43,827	43,923
Lyndon	9	9	2	2	311	269	580	580	540	.....	1	541	2,103	.....	61	39,613	39,674
Mitchell	5	5	3	3	224	229	453	453	372	2	1	375	1,065	38	40	20,663	20,741
Mosel	3	3	1	1	205	196	401	401	372	2	.....	113	330	8	.....	4,452	4,460
Plymouth	6	6	3	3	411	478	889	889	517	.....	2	519	1,138	.....	81	37,617	37,698
Rhine	7	7	1	1	344	335	679	679	348	5	.....	353	749	81	.....	10,759	10,840
Russell	2	2	.....	.....	128	115	243	243	129	.....	.....	129	286	.....	.....	7,673	7,673
Scott	8	8	1	1	312	280	592	592	443	8	.....	447	1,135	25	.....	59,910	59,935
Sheboygan	5	5	1	1	293	228	521	521	274	.....	.....	274	582	.....	.....	13,316	13,316
City	1	1	.....	.....	820	940	1,760	1,760	875	.....	3	875	210	.....	180	174,562	174,742
Sheboygan Falls	6	6	5	5	399	399	798	798	592	3	3	538	1,199	25	108	30,870	31,003
" Village .....	.....	.....	1	1	210	280	490	490	298	.....	.....	298	176	.....	.....	73,440	73,440
Sherman	8	7	4	4	304	297	601	601	408	.....	1	409	950	.....	44	24,336	24,380
Wilson	5	5	1	1	252	249	501	501	357	1	.....	358	908	1	.....	28,886	28,887
Totals	102	101	32	32	5,938	6,023	11,961	11,936	7,468	31	16	7,517	15,805	432	756	694,125	695,313

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.

Arcadia	4	3	1	.....	141	106	247	247	108	.....	1	122	256	.....	37	4,935	5,972
Burnside	2	2	.....	.....	47	24	71	54	57	.....	.....	57	205	.....	.....	2,728	2,860
Caledonia	4	4	1	1	88	69	157	157	.....	2	.....	158	560	65	.....	8,571	8,636
Ettick	4	4	3	3	165	154	319	295	157	.....	.....	158	311	.....	4	3,887	3,887
Gale	7	7	8	2	199	187	386	286	295	5	2	309	933	69	7	17,148	17,218
Hale	1	1	.....	.....	23	18	41	41	41	.....	.....	118	62	.....	.....	678	678
Lincoln	3	3	.....	.....	46	32	78	68	73	.....	.....	57	560	.....	.....	706	706
Preston	3	3	1	.....	110	88	198	110	.....	.....	.....	140	340	.....	30	5,141	5,475
Sumner	6	5	.....	.....	64	70	134	119	.....	1	.....	128	493	.....	.....	6,529	6,539
Trempealeau	7	7	3	3	280	286	566	566	468	1	1	313	1,332	31	469	21,766	21,766
Totals	41	39	12	9	1,163	1,084	2,197	1,938	1,308	8	11	1,465	5,061	165	547	72,089	88,679

VERNON COUNTY.

Bergen.....	4	4	2	2	85	94	179	182	91	3	94	435	104	4,268	4,372
Christiana.....	4	4	2	2	216	191	407	407	199	...	202	452	...	5,833	5,881
Clinton.....	5	5	1	1	116	192	288	288	121	...	124	514	...	8,696	8,798
Coon.....	3	2	1	1	87	68	155	155	40	...	3	132	...	1,120	1,161
Franklin.....	10	10	...	...	204	204	408	408	305	5	316	1,435	1	12,572	12,661
Forest.....	6	6	2	2	127	127	254	254	215	2	4	941	10	15,367	15,367
Genoa.....	3	3	3	3	67	51	108	108	40	1	42	264	8	3,684	3,718
Greenwood.....	5	5	1	1	109	120	229	229	133	2	1	136	37	2,794	2,792
Hamburg.....	5	5	...	...	197	184	381	192	192	1	8	201	501	6,996	7,362
Harmony.....	4	4	2	2	111	108	219	219	216	2	2	...	57	13,147	13,297
Hillsborough.....	4	4	3	3	163	143	306	306	289	1	1	888	4	23,085	23,147
Jefferson.....	6	6	2	2	190	193	383	383	308	...	10	946	...	17,996	18,433
Kickapoo.....	7	7	...	...	188	186	374	374	308	1	6	803	10	13,983	14,159
Liberty.....	2	2	4	4	91	70	161	182	138	1	5	144	...	7,912	8,042
Stark.....	6	6	1	1	136	106	232	233	145	...	...	400	...	4,493	4,493
Sterling.....	5	5	3	3	163	124	287	90	187	1	1	815	32	2,935	3,033
Union.....	4	4	...	...	74	63	137	137	108	1	3	112	453	6,649	6,846
Viroqua.....	7	7	5	5	357	342	699	699	449	...	4	953	...	23,939	24,107
Wheatland.....	2	2	2	2	125	100	225	225	174	...	2	176	...	13,877	13,906
Webster.....	5	5	3	3	126	115	241	241	165	3	3	171	85	7,755	7,898
Whitestown.....	3	3	3	3	86	89	175	175	193	...	2	396	...	8,925	9,017
Totals.....	100	99	40	37	2,998	2,800	5,798	5,447	3,966	24	68	12,399	406	205,832	206,573

WALWORTH COUNTY.

Bloomfield.....	6	6	4	4	229	172	401	401	312	...	312	798	...	20,597	20,597
Darien.....	5	5	7	7	311	275	586	586	405	1	5	1,327	4	33,365	33,709
Delavan.....	6	6	4	4	480	437	917	917	569	6	4	839	4	51,857	52,043
East Troy.....	5	5	3	3	293	295	588	588	541	1	3	543	29	40,974	41,086
Elkhorn.....	1	1	...	...	170	219	389	339	289	...	...	192	...	31,126	31,126
Geneva.....	4	4	5	5	431	390	821	821	694	2	7	1,087	20	59,942	60,219
La Grange.....	4	4	6	6	202	210	412	401	370	2	4	1,248	75	27,244	27,545
La Fayette.....	6	6	4	4	230	184	414	414	343	...	2	1,269	...	28,895	29,031

Linn.....	5	5	5	5	5	151	317	296	2	298	1,012	6	17,674			
Lyons.....	8	6	3	3	285	237	522	334	1	335	1,238	50	25,410			
Rhodes.....	8	6	6	6	218	212	430	355	1	357	1,045	2	23,599			
Sharon.....	8	8	5	5	594	584	694	585	4	594	1,409	37	48,377			
Spring Prairie.....	8	8	2	2	238	206	444	385	5	390	1,326	101	31,280			
Sugar Creek.....	5	5	5	5	219	196	415	267	5	272	736	103	17,394			
Troy.....	5	5	6	6	252	224	476	347	3	350	672	163	25,299			
Whitewater.....	5	5	7	7	698	735	1,433	962	2	966	990	19	91,601			
Walworth.....	6	5	5	5	202	185	387	295	9	261	814	8	12,867			
Total.....	93	92	77	76	4,977	4,669	9,646	9,543	7,310	29	41	7,380	355	1,724	586,923	591,902

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Addison.....	8	8	2	2	486	412	898	898	404	404	1,066	27,271					
Barton.....	6	6	2	2	259	255	314	284	284	254	837	22,412					
Erin.....	3	3	8	8	366	306	672	354	369	2	372	22,222					
Farmington.....	6	6	5	5	411	384	795	458	458	3	558	39,955					
German town.....	9	9	2	2	468	457	625	416	416	1	377	25,867					
Hartford.....	7	7	4	4	565	533	1,098	715	7	832	1,389	12,961					
Jackson.....	9	9	2	2	408	383	791	66	340	1	252	17,983					
Kewaskum.....	5	5	1	1	272	247	519	519	273	3	778	14,969					
Polk.....	8	8	4	4	549	481	1,030	540	540	552	1,669	26,044					
Richfield.....	8	8	3	3	387	372	759	547	321	377	916	42,223					
Trenton.....	4	4	9	1	398	428	826	538	538	553	409	18,899					
Wayne.....	7	7	2	2	373	390	762	429	429	437	869	41,908					
West Bend.....	6	6	3	3	383	378	761	761	372	2	880	26,048					
Totals.....	86	86	47	44	5,325	5,026	10,351	4,112	4,921	15	14	5,443	13,722	126	394	365,405	369,065

WAUKESHA COUNTY.

Brookfield.....	5	5	8	8	426	419	845	845	502	1	586	1,047	2	114	25,563	25,679
Delafield.....	4	4	5	5	259	229	488	488	253	18	298	932	64	124	39,831	40,009
Eagle.....	4	4	4	4	242	225	467	467	347	1	297	819	.....	.....	13,948	13,948

WAUPACA COUNTY.

Genesee	5	5	8	8	336	309	645	468	8	476	1,048	142	25,781	25,923
Lisbon	6	6	5	5	282	279	561	411	1	412	1,197	65	32,447	32,512
Menominee	6	6	6	6	475	462	937	730	3	739	1,439	50	44,758	44,808
Merton	2	2	9	0	302	249	551	495	2	506	1,338	237	32,395	32,632
Mukwanago	6	6	4	3	231	250	481	386	2	348	891	317	32,781	25,053
Muskogo	5	5	5	5	332	262	594	283	2	385	1,030	47	26,465	26,512
New Berlin	6	6	8	8	431	397	828	524	4	470	1,022	299	21,563	21,792
Oconomowoc	5	5	9	9	525	502	1,027	745	2	751	1,386	22	52,976	52,976
Ottawa	5	5	5	5	210	177	387	174	2	259	709	.....	14,648	14,648
Pewaukee	8	8	5	5	297	303	600	477	5	491	1,151	75	34,470	34,942
Summit	2	2	9	9	221	198	419	281	1	282	997	.....	23,965	23,965
Vernon	6	6	3	3	219	216	435	325	2	327	875	31	24,932	24,963
Waukesha	6	9	3	3	650	673	1,333	1,043	3	1,046	1,656	65	39,966	40,081
Total	84	84	95	95	5,448	5,150	10,598	7,574	33	7,586	17,757	347	485,418	479,493

Bear Creek	3	3	0	0	49	50	99	58	0	58	242	.....	.....	.....
Caledonia	4	4	3	2	138	119	257	181	3	188	573	169	9,575	9,812
Dayton	7	7	2	2	185	142	327	306	3	310	1,320	4	18,442	18,447
Dupont	1	1	0	0	25	13	38	34	0	34	64	.....	.....	.....
Farmington	6	6	1	1	150	123	273	249	2	253	1,048	40	16,467	14,762
Helvetia	2	2	.....	.....	24	18	42	34	1	35	154	4	1,063	1,067
Iola	3	3	0	0	120	125	245	144	0	149	511	305	11,620	11,925
Larrabee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lebanon	4	4	1	1	90	89	179	113	1	114	548	12	7,496	7,508
Lind	8	8	2	2	214	184	398	281	0	283	940	100	16,504	6,504
Little Wolf	5	5	2	2	91	89	180	173	3	176	642	73	10,087	0,160
Matteson	2	2	0	0	32	19	51	35	27	0	101	3	942	945
Mukwa	6	5	2	2	275	262	537	394	1	395	746	8	.....	.....
Royalton	5	5	2	0	138	124	252	205	3	201	691	70	9,280	9,444
Scandinavia	5	5	2	2	234	201	425	273	0	274	506	5	9,391	9,396
St. Lawrence	3	3	1	1	130	105	225	157	0	157	494	.....	11,341	11,341
Union	3	3	0	0	28	21	49	40	0	40	308	.....	2,981	2,981

Waupaca.....	3	3	3	3	287	270	557	557	490	1	4	495	804	42	153	35,806	35,801
Weyauwega.....	7	6	1	...	336	292	628	628	443	2	...	446	965	16	...	27,398	27,414
Totals.....	77	76	22	18	2,516	2,246	4,762	4,698	3,592	20	26	3,635	10,657	337	871	187,497	187,497

WAUSHARA COUNTY.

Aurora.....	4	4	5	5	226	179	405	305	286	1	9	294	1206	...	220	20,821	21,522
Bloomfield.....	6	6	...	...	205	150	355	355	192	2	2	196	...	22	71	10,554	10,574
Coloma.....	2	2	2	2	44	68	112	112	190	...	1	101	...	...	58	6,878	6,966
Dakota.....	2	2	3	1	65	49	114	114	65	...	...	65	...	...	...	4,347	4,347
Deerfield.....	2	2	3	...	27	40	67	51	49	...	1	50	256	2	54	4,195	4,247
Hancock.....	5	5	2	...	68	69	137	92	86	...	1	87	568	...	64	7,065	7,199
Leon.....	3	3	7	5	181	147	328	334	326	...	3	339	1,157	...	94	26,921	26,015
Marion.....	4	4	4	2	122	108	230	230	184	1	3	188	828	1	106	12,539	13,094
Mt. Morris.....	5	5	2	2	94	103	197	197	144	1	1	146	746	25	23	13,726	13,804
Oasis.....	4	4	3	3	108	84	192	171	147	1	4	152	400	21	160	6,409	6,605
Plainfield.....	5	5	4	4	187	190	377	377	316	...	...	316	1,018	...	...	25,774	26,744
Poyssippi.....	2	2	5	5	117	96	213	180	134	1	...	143	486	32	...	5,749	6,781
Richford.....	5	5	3	3	92	80	172	172	139	1	2	143	610	53	126	8,851	9,024
Rose.....	1	1	2	2	35	53	88	88	84	2	...	86	298	44	...	4,505	4,549
Saxville.....	5	5	3	3	148	119	267	267	216	...	3	219	780	...	83	11,180	11,262
Springwater.....	4	4	2	2	100	91	191	170	156	2	2	160	564	8	85	8,500	8,593
Warren.....	4	4	5	5	120	109	229	229	168	1	...	169	782	29	...	13,493	13,522
Wautoma.....	3	3	2	2	129	165	294	183	168	...	4	172	593	...	20	...	...
Totals.....	66	66	58	46	2,068	1,900	3,968	3,617	2,960	13	36	3,026	10,294	235	1,174	180,507	182,812

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Algoma.....	3	3	3	3	151	159	310	...	208	...	1	257	613	...	31	11,574	19,731
Black Wolf.....	5	5	1	1	204	167	371	...	207	3	2	232	699	40	84	15,788	16,912
Clayton.....	5	5	6	6	239	237	496	476	380	8	4	387	1,279	141	255	38,796	37,192
Menasha.....	4	4	4	4	549	568	1,117	...	658	1	1	660	896	4	120	62,171	62,837

Nepeuskun...	4	4	6	5	194	177	371	.....	274	2	6	252	993	11	206	23,702	24,019
Nekimi.....	5	5	5	5	237	212	449	.....	401	1	5	407	1,074	38	271	30,725	31,034
Neenah.....	4	4	4	4	455	513	968	575	731	1	1	701	781	10	50	49,317	57,797
Oshkosh.....	4	4	3	3	107	122	259	189	91	.....	.....	101	595	.....	.....	9,730	16,328
Oshkosh city.....	1	1	.....	.....	1,962	2,029	3,991	3,991	1,506	7	5	1,518	180	122	168	208,800	209,092
Omro.....	5	5	8	8	490	483	973	.....	760	.....	10	93	1,381	.....	373	76,162	69,144
Poygan.....	4	4	2	2	205	155	360	12	310	1	.....	310	708	37	.....	15,523	15,560
Rushford.....	4	4	8	8	381	356	737	660	580	1	3	665	1,405	47	143	46,161	45,342
Utica.....	5	5	5	5	264	220	484	484	383	.....	.....	383	978	.....	.....	30,124	30,134
Vinland.....	4	4	5	5	192	212	404	250	320	.....	5	325	989	.....	191	21,901	22,092
Winneconne.....	4	4	3	3	300	274	574	.....	244	.....	1	304	657	.....	34	20,917	9,616
Wolf River.....	5	5	.....	.....	92	87	179	.....	102	.....	.....	108	503	.....	.....	.....	9,052
Winchester.....	6	6	4	4	255	252	507	403	264	.....	1	264	572	.....	.....	9,666	9,565
Totals.....	72	72	67	66	6,357	6,223	12,580	7,040	7,424	20	45	7,824	14,302	450	2,026	668,946	673,445

WOOD COUNTY.

Centralia.....	3	2	.....	.....	117	110	227	227	170	.....	.....	170	292	.....	.....	11,831	11,831
Dexter.....	2	1	1	1	16	18	29	29	29	.....	.....	29	144	.....	.....	1,431	1,431
Grand Rapids.....	4	4	.....	.....	226	225	451	451	347	8	5	360	485	.....	211	28,835	28,295
Randolph.....	1	1	1	1	54	60	114	114	97	.....	.....	97	253	.....	.....	4,839	4,839
Saratoga.....	3	3	.....	.....	49	48	97	69	68	.....	1	69	300	.....	86	3,084	3,120
Sigel.....	3	3	1	1	57	36	93	80	100	3	2	105	462	20	54	6,291	5,295
Seneca.....	2	2	1	1	40	35	75	50	40	.....	.....	40	97	.....	.....	4,595	4,595
Totals.....	18	16	4	4	559	527	1,086	1,020	831	11	8	870	2,232	20	301	57,836	69,408

TABLE NO. 2.—RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

Towns.	Whole number of School Districts.	Number of Districts which have reported	Whole number of parts of Districts reported	Number of parts of Districts which have reported	Number of male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Number of female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole number of children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. of children over 4 and under 20 years of age in the districts maintaining school 3 or more months.	Number over 4 and under 20 years of age who have attended school.	Number under 4 years of age who have attended school.	Number over 20 years of age who have attended school.	Total number of different pupils who have attended school during the year.	Number of days a school has been taught by a qualified teacher during the year.	Number of days attendance of pupils under four years of age.	Number of days attendance of pupils over 20 years of age.	Number of days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Total number of days attendance of different pupils during the year.
Adams.....	52	45	28	24	1088	1104	2187	2187	1804	8	13	1911	6901	823	464	89798	108034
Ashland.....	2	1	1	1	105	82	187	33	52	...	37	300	178	...	...	...	5808
Bayfield.....	1	1	1	1	66	77	143	...	...	...	...	52	166	...	...	...	...
Brown.....	62	61	13	10	3368	3357	6725	6527	3323	27	7	3561	8642	181	258	263680	263030
Buffalo.....	43	43	9	9	1300	1146	2204	2204	1529	17	18	2093	4765	845	602	91654	93102
Burnett.....	8	2	...	...	40	37	77	77	39	...	2	41	130	...	...	...	1308
Calumet.....	60	58	9	9	1892	1857	3749	3679	2366	16	11	2654	8348	311	433	171978	172731
Chippewa.....	31	31	1	1	718	702	1420	1396	910	2	8	880	2946	...	...	52536	52590
Clark.....	15	12	3	3	384	210	494	...	235	28	4	278	1231	11	153	20639	20803
Columbia.....	122	121	62	61	5321	5019	10340	10245	8326	18	98	8442	22516	319	4564	588444	588327
Crawford.....	64	63	35	35	2225	2082	4307	3006	2836	21	17	2936	8524	278	621	199602	200381
Dane, (First Dist.).....	91	91	68	68	4238	3984	8222	11806	7149	39	58	7244	15783	186	13	456297	309488
Dane, (Second Dist.).....	98	98	46	46	6182	5881	8784	8756	5201	26	57	5276	12946	374	2808	334682	457787
Dodge, (First Dist.).....	78	78	41	41	4527	4257	12063	4365	6279	16	59	6029	25239	358	5301	319256	346364
Dodge, (Second Dist.).....	77	77	55	55	4271	3970	8177	7716	6080	73	51	6190	15987	924	1716	347676	350933
Dor.....	27	21	2	1	628	584	1162	948	684	6	2	702	2423	158	104	35640	35902
Douglas.....	4	4	...	...	106	87	193	183	183	...	...	185	707	...	...	...	...
Dunn.....	37	34	11	11	1068	943	2041	1964	1457	14	11	1482	4766	385	210	89814	9039
Eau Claire.....	28	27	14	12	996	945	1944	1909	1578	4	23	1605	3893	43	1808	108190	106536

Pond du Lac.....	159	138	76	76	9167	8628	17695	17683	11618	51	84	13140	25185	11108	2365	61995	697138
Grant.....	167	159	83	77	7159	6809	13968	13594	9937	38	51	10426	28842	833	2140	611010	615983
Green.....	96	96	51	42	2991	4090	8319	1552	4938	31	71	7041	15834	857	2308	463556	466727
Green Lake.....	52	52	48	46	2445	2816	4781	2265	3086	10	17	3746	10550	281	452	303204	304034
Iowa.....	103	103	17	17	4678	4392	9471	6743	6473	46	59	6769	14234	253	1267	317358	246319
Jackson.....	53	42	.....	7	989	946	1915	1840	1613	10	14	1509	5297	150	41	91292	94783
Jefferson.....	121	24	51	53	7214	7160	14374	13807	7274	41	75	7456	5297	685	1191	867567	550269
Jincau.....	69	69	20	20	2184	246	4180	3970	3282	19	18	3319	10618	377	769	229896	231042
Kensha.....	51	51	34	31	1840	1697	3547	1725	2551	5	27	2583	9714	146	1146	325122	326414
Kewanee.....	40	39	.....	.....	1590	1421	3013	1495	1273	9	4	1296	6921	118	16	41393	50218
La Crosse.....	52	51	21	20	2796	2604	5400	5400	3448	31	20	3499	7571	620	1773	348137	354008
La Fayette.....	114	.....	.....	.....	4253	3921	8174	3851	5450	23	228	6212	13545	311	1195	452534	455445
Manitowoc.....	89	89	24	24	598	5728	11708	11708	6769	19	33	5821	14638	195	35	66344	67099
Marathon.....	42	35	3	3	668	620	1288	1286	926	6	2	950	8463	146	257	124546	124921
Marquette.....	40	39	35	34	1490	1455	2945	2881	2150	9	15	2192	7558	146	257	124546	124921
Milwaukee (1st Dist.).....	43	43	15	14	2407	2257	4664	4664	2499	7	5	2511	7229	317	256	192521	193146
Milwaukee (2d Dist.).....	30	30	1	1	11143	11394	22537	21490	8463	98	6	9073	4485	9899	273	756366	814696
Monroe.....	115	115	40	40	2527	2302	4829	2943	3483	84	46	3783	10816	573	883	228112	231600
Oconto.....	25	24	.....	.....	874	844	1718	891	652	5	1	1065	2160	28	66	68927	35878
Ontario.....	73	72	12	9	2709	2620	5329	5055	2601	14	8	3733	10523	176	246	266082	266479
Ozaukee.....	54	54	13	13	3482	3368	6850	6850	3589	16	5	3610	8229	188	159	228556	228908
Pepin.....	22	19	9	7	647	687	1334	.....	972	5	6	1077	3205	43	81	50480	52564
Pierce.....	37	34	30	27	1272	1188	2410	1104	1498	5	26	2042	5621	82	990	144795	145856
Polk.....	21	21	2	2	324	306	630	625	564	3	8	604	2356	16	179	29120	29628
Portage.....	63	61	28	26	1646	1651	3297	3283	2382	10	16	2804	9894	210	327	160180	160617
Racine.....	56	56	48	46	4505	4195	8700	2853	5325	11	33	5556	10589	744	1311	485368	437171
Richland.....	138	134	35	34	3022	2802	5824	4676	4219	24	44	4325	12835	305	1599	249071	228872
Rock (First Dist.).....	66	66	53	50	3082	2825	5907	3983	4261	9	39	4516	12787	267	1877	412113	414237
Rock (Second Dist.).....	42	37	39	38	4125	3830	7955	7917	4999	12	37	3837	13649	488	1186	242713	245197
St Croix.....	67	69	22	22	1698	1530	3228	2976	2481	12	22	2511	3679	108	409	148324	139240
Sauk.....	121	119	69	69	4336	4000	8336	8071	5567	30	38	6318	18806	267	843	388672	381314
Shawano.....	11	11	6	6	246	246	470	188	282	4	.....	286	1344	49	.....	8061	9349
Sheboygan.....	102	101	52	52	5938	6028	11961	11936	7468	31	16	7517	15806	432	766	694125	695313
Templeau.....	41	39	12	9	1163	1034	2197	1958	1308	8	11	465	5081	165	547	72089	83679
Vernon.....	100	99	40	37	2998	2800	5798	5447	3966	24	68	4058	12399	466	2374	205892	205573
Walworth.....	93	92	77	76	4977	4669	9646	9548	7310	29	41	7380	17032	355	1723	586928	591902
Washington.....	86	86	47	44	5325	5026	10351	4112	4921	15	14	5443	18722	126	894	366408	369063
Waukesha.....	84	84	54	54	5448	5150	10598	10598	7674	33	64	7686	17767	347	1871	485418	479493

Waipaca.....	77	75	22	18	2516	2246	4762	4698	3592	20	26	3635	10657	337	871	187497	187497
Waushara.....	66	66	58	46	2068	1900	3968	3617	2960	18	36	3026	10294	235	1174	180507	182812
Winnebago.....	72	72	67	66	6357	6223	12380	7040	7424	20	45	7824	14302	450	2026	668946	673445
Wood.....	18	16	4	4	559	527	1086	1020	851	11	8	870	2232	20	301	57896	59406
Totals.....	3848	3647	1740	1656	180440	171564	352004	298532	224013	2176	1818	23426	589169	28426	58578	15940645	15637629

TABLE NO. 3.
ADAMS COUNTY.

TOWNS.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS' WAGES, ETC.							LIBRARIES.			
	No. of schools with two departments.	No. of schools with three or more departments.	No. of teachers required to teach the schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during the year.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. of schools visited by the County Superintendent during the year.	Number of volumes added during the year.	Amount expended for library during the year.	Whole number of volumes in the district library.	Cash value of library.
Adams,	6	11	.....	\$17 62	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Big Flat,	2	2	.....	20 08	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Big Prairie,	4	7	\$36 00	21 37	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Easton,	3	6	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson,	5	8	.....	17 50	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln,	5	9	.....	19 00	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leola,	2	3	.....	20 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe,	2	3	.....	18 00	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Haven,	5	10	25 50	22 50	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Chester,	6	10	.....	16 50	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Preston,	1	2	25 00	16 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quincy,	3	6	24 00	19 33	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richfield,	3	6	30 00	17 31	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rome,	3	5	.....	15 33	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springville,	4	6	.....	20 40	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Strong's Prairie,	4	6	33 00	17 70	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Creek,	1	1	37 50	18 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals,	59	101	\$30 00	\$17 82	47	.....	.....	.....	.....

ASHLAND COUNTY.

La Pointe.....	.....	.....	1	1	\$30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bayport.....	.....	.....	1	3	\$50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	.....	.....	1	4	\$50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
					\$32 50				

BROWN COUNTY.

Bellevue.....	.....	.....	2	3	\$21 50	.....	.....	.....	2	\$3 00
Depere.....	.....	.....	4	5	24 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Depere village.....	.....	1	2	2	30 00	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Eaton.....	.....	.....	2	2	35 00	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Fort Howard.....	.....	.....	4	5	45 00	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Glenmore.....	.....	.....	4	5	35 00	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Green Bay.....	.....	.....	1	2	80 00	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Green Bay city.....	.....	1	5	8	80 00	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Holland.....	.....	.....	4	6	24 75	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Howard.....	.....	.....	3	4	25 50	.....	.....	.....	102	.....
Humboldt.....	.....	.....	8	4	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lawrence.....	.....	1	6	7	31 50	.....	.....	.....	94	.....
Morrison.....	.....	.....	5	7	34 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Denmark.....	.....	.....	5	6	28 50	.....	.....	.....	55	.....
Pitt-field.....	.....	.....	2	3	22 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Preble.....	.....	.....	2	3	35 00	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Rockland.....	.....	.....	5	7	38 00	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Scott.....	.....	.....	6	10	35 75	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Suamico.....	.....	.....	3	4	40 00	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Wrightstown.....	.....	.....	6	9	32 50	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Totals.....	3	1	74	103	\$39 07	.....	.....	.....	590	494

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

Anson,.....	2	2	\$27 00	2	2	2
Bloomer,.....	8	8	19 44	5	5	5
Chippewa Falls,.....	1	5	40 00	1	1	1
Eagle Point,.....	6	9	\$32 00	4	4	4
LaFayette,.....	6	9	27 00	6	6	6
Sigel,.....	3	3	30 00	2	2	2
Wheaton,.....	4	5	28 75	4	4	4
Wheaton,.....			25 00			
Totals,.....	1	32	\$38 00	\$27 45	24	24

CLARK COUNTY.

Levis,.....	2	2	\$21 00	2	2	2
Loyal,.....	1	2	27 00	1	1	1
Lynn,.....	3	5	\$38 00	3	3	3
Pine Valley,.....	3	5	30 00	3	3	3
Weston,.....	3	5	36 33	3	3	3
Totals,.....	12	19	\$34 00	\$28 61	12	12
Totals,.....				209 43	174	234 49

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Arlington,.....	7	9	\$18 20	7	7	7
Caledonia,.....	7	10	20 83	3	3	3
Courtland,.....	6	13	23 60	6	6	6
Columbus,.....	13	31	47 50	13	13	13
Dekorra,.....	10	20	19 44	10	10	10
Fort Winnebago,.....	7	18	18 60	6	6	6
Fountain Prairie,.....	7	12	22 22	7	7	7
Hampden,.....	7	13	18 62	6	6	6
Leeds,.....	6	11	36 33	6	6	6
Lewiston,.....	9	12	31 66	7	7	7
Lodi,.....	11	18	38 25	10	10	10
Lodi,.....			20 31			
Totals,.....				203	203	83 00
Totals,.....				96	250	92 00
Totals,.....				98	98	86 00
Totals,.....					20	20 00
Totals,.....					1	1 00

Lowville.....	8	13	\$83 12	\$21 00	8	10 00	15	.....
Marcellon.....	7	14	29 40	16 57	6	.....	.....	.....
Newport.....	7	7	66 33	23 66	5	.....	25	\$10 00
Oscego.....	6	10	35 00	25 66	6	.....	.....	.....
Pacific.....	4	4	25 00	18 49	2	.....	.....	.....
Portage City.....	11	11	.....	32 27	.....	.....	204	30 00
Randolph.....	6	11	30 12	27 30	5	.....	2	2 20
Scott.....	8	15	34 33	19 37	5	.....	108	25 00
Springvale.....	6	10	28 50	19 16	6	.....	81	60 00
West Point.....	7	15	30 00	20 18	7	.....	.....	.....
Wycena.....	10	20	43 33	18 64	6	.....	149	60 36
Totals.....	7	292	\$84 69	\$21 34	137	96	1,156	\$739 56

GRAWFORD COUNTY.

Clayton.....	13	17	\$30 10	\$22 93	.....	.....	50	\$43 00
Eastman.....	8	14	34 06	27 00	.....	.....	8	33 00
Freeman.....	7	7	20 00	20 33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hauey.....	5	9	35 22	17 80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lynxville.....	3	4	20 00	23 33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marietta.....	4	5	.....	25 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prairie du Chien.....	1	21	59 00	30 37	.....	.....	.....	200 00
Seneca.....	10	15	35 00	22 64	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scott.....	6	10	27 66	21 14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utica.....	8	11	31 00	23 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wauzeka.....	6	10	38 00	24 00	.....	.....	.....	5 00
Totals.....	1	123	\$85 04	23 45	.....	.....	58	\$281 00

DANE COUNTY—1st District.

Albion.....	7	14	\$30 00	\$17 45	5	.....	.....	.....
Bloomington.....	6	8	36 00	25 00	3	.....	.....	.....
Bristol.....	9	15	35 00	22 33	6	.....	.....	.....
Burke.....	8	15	34 00	23 00	6	.....	.....	.....
Christiana.....	10	16	30 75	24 80	6	3	39	.....
Cottage Grove.....	9	18	35 50	21 14	9	.....	89	\$55 00
Deerfield.....	5	8	27 50	20 50	5	.....	.....	.....
Dunkirk.....	1	20	41 00	18 67	8	.....	47	64 00

Dunn.....	1	1	126	221	\$33 12	\$21 16	102	18	\$29 00	535	\$264 00
Totals.....	1	1	126	221	\$33 12	\$21 16	102	18	\$29 00	535	\$264 00
Medina.....			6	12	42 56	20 33	5			30	10 00
Pleasant Springs.....			5	7	32 50	22 50	6			29	20 00
Rutland.....			8	13	25 00	20 14	7			71	75 00
Sun Prairie.....		1	8	11	32 02	21 54	6				
Vienna.....			8	13	31 33	22 00	8	15	20 00	40	40 00
Westport.....			6	12	35 83	22 60	6				
Windsor.....			6	12	34 45	22 50	6		9 00	190	10 00
York.....			8	15	26 70	16 00	8				

DANE COUNTY—2D DISTRICT.

Berry.....	1	1	5	7	\$26 75	\$20 80					
Black Earth.....	1		5	7	25 33	25 33					
Blue Mounds.....			5	9	30 00	24 23				5	\$5 00
Cross Plains.....			7	11	31 66	21 87					
Dane.....			7	16	29 00	21 96					
Fitchburg.....			10	18	40 83	24 59				79	26 00
Montrose.....			7	16	32 08	22 67					
Mazomanie.....		1	6	8	70 00	24 50					
Madison.....			5	6	29 75	29 75		25	\$30 00	82	81 00
Madison city.....		3	15	25	93 33	38 44			50 00	41	30 00
Middleton.....			8	13	30 00	24 21					
Oregon.....	1		10	19	29 09	17 82				36	30 00
Primrose.....			7	11	30 00	22 70		1		20	14 00
Perry.....			5	7	33 50	23 00					
Roxbury.....			5	7	26 84	22 74				2	12 00
Springfield.....			10	15	39 15	21 23		7	20 00	9	8 00
Springdale.....			5	10	33 33	23 53				222	215 00
Vernon.....			7	13	31 00	23 66				149	53 00
Vermont.....			6	7	25 00	24 17				7	3 50
Totals.....	3	4	185	225	\$37 15	\$24 06		33	\$100 00	652	\$477 50

DODGE COUNTY—1st District.

	1	2		8	15	\$30 00	\$20 14	8				266	\$142 00
Ashippun,.....				7	13	28 57	18 16	2				265	221 00
Clyman,.....				8	12	32 50	17 75	8			6	18	24 00
Emmett,.....	1			8	16	36 00	19 00	8				345	200 00
Hustisford,.....				9	9	37 00	22 42	9				329	200 00
Herman,.....				13	17	60 00	21 12	8			13	137	673 00
Hubbard,.....	1			6	8	15 20	9 75	6				188	305 00
Lebanon,.....				10	17	35 33	21 60	10					
Lomira,.....				8	15	28 00	21 00	8				21	15 00
Le Roy,.....				9	16	37 00	22 00	10					
Rubicon,.....				9	12	.....	25 00	6			8	35	46 00
Theresa,.....				7	11	41 50	23 50	6			2	13	26 25
Williamstown,....	1												
Totals,.....				102	161	\$34 64	\$20 14	89			32	1,617	\$1,852 25

DODGE COUNTY—2d District.

				9	14	\$30 00	\$19 00	9				206	\$220 00
Beaver Dam,.....				10	10	100 00	24 00	6				48	57 00
Beaver Dam City,...				6	12	43 12	24 70	7				37	25 00
Burnett,.....				7	14	36 83	19 35	9				50	50 00
Chester,.....	1			9	18	30 00	15 00	6				110	65 00
Calamus,.....				11	19	.....	20 30	10				49	82 00
Elba,.....				4	8	42 00	36 00	10				35	30 00
Fox Lake,.....				12	20	40 25	19 77	10				33	30 00
Lowell,.....	1			12	25	38 00	16 22	10			6	84 25	36 00
Oak Grove,.....				8	13	32 62	20 25	8			5	207	185 00
Portland,.....				5	8	36 62	18 00	1				70	55 00
Shields,.....	1			13	25	35 00	19 50	12				45	20 00
Trenton,.....				11	16	36 66	19 50	4					
Westford,.....	1			5	6	130 00	59 50	93			11	\$15 25	\$812 50
Waupun Village,...	2	1											
Totals,.....	0	2		122	208	\$47 77	\$23 68					1,060	

PIERCE COUNTY.

Olliston,.....	4	8	\$40 00	\$25 75	4	3	3 00	5	12 00
Diamond Bluff,.....	1	2	40 00	22 00	1	3	3 00	5	12 00
El Paso,.....	4	5		25 00	4				
Hartland,.....									
Isabelle,.....									
Martell,.....	5	7	43 00	24 00	5				
Oak Grove,.....	8	5	35 00	20 00	4				
Perry,.....	3	7		27 33	3				
Pleasant Valley,.....	4	6	43 00	25 50	4				
Prescott,.....	6	10	80 00	30 00	1				
River Falls,.....	9	14	54 00	27 46	7				
Salem,.....	2	3	40 00	21 50	3				
Trenton,.....	3	5	40 00	27 50	2				
Trimble,.....	5	9	40 00	27 12	5				
Union,.....	1	2		23 00	1				
Totals,.....	2	49	\$45 50	\$25 47	44	3	3 00	5	\$13 00

POLK COUNTY.

Alden,.....	20	4	\$40 00	\$28 10	2				
Farmington,.....	40	8	45 00	21 15	7				
Falls St. Croix,.....	5	10	40 00	25 75	7				
Lincoln,.....	31	6		19 33	3				
Oscola,.....	4	5	40 00	25 00	6				
Sterling,.....	3	3		20 00	3			3	23 00
Totals,.....	108	36	\$41 25	\$28 23	28			3	\$23 00

PORTAGE COUNTY.

Almond,.....	5	10	\$34 33	\$22 80	5				
Amherst,.....	7	9		23 23	6				

Locality	6	8	25 00	19 60	6	1	\$1 25	293	\$300 00
Belmont.....	6	8	25 00	19 60	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buena Vista,.....	5	10	30 00	14 70	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eau Claire,.....	2	3	.....	25 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grant,.....	3	3	28 50	26 00	3	1	1 25	.....	.....
Hull,.....	2	4	49 00	26 68	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lanark,.....	7	13	38 00	20 35	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Linwood,.....	4	5	.....	24 88	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hope,.....	4	4	26 00	25 33	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pine Grove,.....	4	8	38 00	22 00	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
PIlover,.....	7	12	62 50	20 70	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sharon,.....	8	10	.....	24 81	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stevens Point,.....	2	3	.....	17 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stevens Point City,.....	1	11	80 00	24 88	.....	.....	.....	293	300 00
Totals.....	79	128	\$40 46	\$22 18	60	1	\$1 25	293	\$300 00

RACINE COUNTY:

	1	8	11	\$40 66	\$24 00	9	\$10 75	96	\$87 00
Burlington,.....	1	8	11	\$40 66	\$24 00	.....	.....	96	\$87 00
Caledonia,.....		15	23	38 12	22 07	.....	.....	535	135 00
Dover,.....		8	10	29 50	24 10	.....	.....	145	111 00
Mount Pleasant,.....		12	22	35 00	21 00	.....	.....	50	23 50
Norway,.....		5	6	.....	23 00	.....	.....	29	32 00
Racine City	1	25	33	150 00	80 00	.....	.....	1,500	1,000 00
Raymond,.....		9	16	35 00	22 75	.....	.....	278	93 00
Rochester,.....		6	10	25 00	25 50	.....	.....	37	27 00
Waterford,.....	1	8	12	27 50	24 00	.....	.....	50	23 50
Yorkville,.....		9	16	50 00	23 00	.....	.....	165	99 50
Totals,.....	1	105	159	\$47 30	\$23 94	125	\$56 05	3,065	\$1,733 00

RICHLAND COUNTY:

Akan.....	11	\$30 00	\$24 14	8	.....	.....
Bloom.....	9	38 86	21 25	6	.....	.....

Buena Vista,.....	14	38 00	22 06	3	51	25 00
Dayton,.....	7	32 76	20 23	4	.....	.....
Eagle,.....	12	32 33	21 52	8	.....	.....
Forest,.....	16	31 66	22 48	9	57	25 00
Henrietta,.....	9	28 33	23 00	5	.....	.....
Ithaca,.....	18	33 00	21 42	.....	100	100 00
Marshall,.....	9	28 80	21 00	.....	.....	.....
Orton,.....	5	50 00	24 66	.....	8	15 50
Richland,.....	12	43 66	21 73	.....	28	26 00
Richwood,.....	12	35 65	27 00	.....	.....	.....
Rockbridge,.....	12	30 00	21 97	.....	.....	.....
Sylvan,.....	12	30 16	22 72	.....	.....	.....
Westford,.....	14	25 20	22 77	.....	.....	.....
Willow,.....	12	33 33	20 32	.....	8	10 00
Totals,.....	1	38 51	22 39	43	8	15 50
	184				144	186 00

ROCK COUNTY—1st DISTRICT.

Beloit,.....	13	35 50	18 75	7	.....	.....
Beloit City,.....	19	141 50	32 50	10	.....	.....
Bradford,.....	13	34 00	19 93	7	.....	235 00
Clinton,.....	17	41 40	21 57	9	5	10 00
Harmony,.....	9	28 00	23 75	9	.....	.....
Johnstown,.....	14	24 00	24 00	8	272	195 00
La Prairie,.....	15	35 00	26 00	8	.....	.....
Lima,.....	12	28 00	20 33	12	36	18 00
Milton,.....	7	20 39	20 39	6	114	39 50
Rock,.....	10	39 16	22 70	10	38	523
Turtle,.....	9	35 50	22 35	8	162	.....
	171				17	42 00
Totals,.....	3	46 45	22 95	94	60	52 00
	12				1,521	947 50

ROCK COUNTY—2d District.

Avon.....			8	14	\$38 00	\$19 50	12			9	26 00
Center.....	1		6	10	35 66	22 15	10			24	5 00
Fulton.....	1		11	19	38 33	20 63	18				
Janesville.....			7	12	35 00	24 64	12			58	68 00
Janesville City.....			23	29	100 00	26 68				47	50 00
Magnolia.....			6	11	38 33	20 63	10				
Newark.....			9	16	32 50	18 66	15	10	10 00	141	57 00
Plymouth.....			6	11	35 00	25 66	13				
Porter.....			8	16	36 97	19 77	12				
Spring Valley.....			8	14	37 75	21 70	14				
Union.....	1		12	23	31 25	21 88	21			61	29 50
Totals.....	3		104	175	40 80	\$21 93	137	15	10 00	340	235 50

ST. CROIX COUNTY.

Cylon.....			3	4		\$29 33	3				
Eau Claire.....			2	4		26 00	1				
Emerald.....			1	1	30 00		1				
Erin.....			5	7		27 00	5				
Hammond.....			5	11	35 00	28 26	5				
Hudson City.....			5	9	50 00	60 00					
Hudson.....		1	4	4	40 00	26 00	4	11	86 00	75	221 45
Kinnikinnic.....			4	10		29 00					
Pleasant Valley.....			2	8	50 00	26 70	4				
Richmond.....	1		4	7	46 60	31 61	2				
Rush River.....			3	5	45 00	28 75	3				
Somerset.....			3	5		27 00	3				
Springfield.....			2	3	42 00	28 00	2				
St. Joseph.....	No rept.										
Star Prairie.....			5	8	40	24 50	4				
Troy.....			4	8	42 50	29 25	4				
Warren.....			2	4	44 00	31 50	2				
Totals.....	1	1	54	98	42 28	30 19	47	11	86 00	75	221 45

SAUK COUNTY.

Baraboo.....	1	1	11	22	\$50 00	\$23 06	7	.....	.....	40	10 00
Bear Creek.....	.....	.....	8	14	30 00	22 43	.....	.....	.....	10	5 00
Dellona.....	.....	.....	6	9	.....	20 63	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Excelsior.....	.....	.....	8	16	.....	20 56	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fairfield.....	.....	.....	6	12	.....	21 64	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	.....	.....	6	8	30 00	24 91	2	.....	.....	10	9 00
Freedom.....	.....	.....	5	10	29 00	18 50	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenfield.....	.....	.....	6	11	35 00	22 71	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Honey Creek.....	.....	.....	9	16	25 25	23 00	3	10	\$32 25	124	255 00
Ironton.....	.....	.....	9	14	30 12	21 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lavalle.....	1	.....	8	13	23 00	21 40	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merrimack.....	.....	.....	7	11	34 70	22 12	5	.....	.....	98	58 50
New Buffalo.....	.....	.....	6	11	.....	21 89	6	.....	.....	1	2 50
Prairie du Sac.....	1	1	9	14	56 50	28 63	4	.....	.....	364	363 00
Reedsburg.....	.....	.....	9	16	43 50	22 60	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring Green.....	1	.....	7	12	33 33	23 37	3	.....	.....	31	17 75
Sumpter.....	.....	.....	5	9	34 00	22 50	5	.....	.....	62	35 00
Troy.....	.....	.....	8	15	27 33	22 62	4	.....	.....	139	140 00
Washington.....	.....	.....	8	14	34 40	21 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westfield.....	.....	.....	5	8	35 00	25 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winfield.....	.....	.....	5	12	.....	20 11	8	10	10 00	58	.....
Woodland.....	.....	.....	7	13	51 66	22 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	5	2	158	280	34 22	\$22 35	95	20	\$43 25	937	\$875 75

SHAWANO COUNTY.

Belle Plain.....	.....	.....	1	7	\$30 00	\$26 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hartland.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	22 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pella.....	.....	.....	1	1	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond.....	.....	.....	1	5	45 00	26 00	3	.....	.....	.....	\$12 00
Shawano.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	30 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waukecheon.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	18 50	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	.....	.....	6	18	\$38 33	\$24 50	12	.....	.....	.....	\$12 00

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

Greenbush.....	2	.....	10	16	\$34 00	\$21 00	9	.....	\$4 25	.....	78	.....
Herman.....	.....	1	10	8	84 00	25 00	7	.....	.....	.....	345	\$53 00
Holland.....	.....	.....	13	23	29 20	23 00	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	193 00
Lima.....	.....	.....	13	17	35 00	19 80	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lyndon.....	.....	.....	11	22	31 50	21 50	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mitchell.....	.....	.....	8	16	39 00	25 00	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mosel.....	.....	.....	3	3	36 00	22 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth.....	1	.....	8	17	32 00	23 00	7	.....	.....	.....	35	13 00
Rhine.....	1	.....	9	10	80 00	25 00	7	.....	.....	.....	15	10 00
Russell.....	.....	.....	2	4	33 25	16 25	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scott.....	.....	.....	8	15	81 00	16 00	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan.....	.....	.....	5	8	30 00	19 30	4	.....	.....	.....	8	5 00
"City.....	.....	1	12	15	75 00	32 00	4	.....	11 00	.....	284	232 00
Sheboygan Falls.....	.....	.....	10	14	31 35	23 00	10	.....	72 00	.....	125	150 00
"Village.....	.....	1	5	7	50 00	22 50	1	.....	.....	.....	42	10 00
Sherman.....	.....	.....	10	12	28 25	20 00	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilson.....	.....	.....	6	7	33 33	23 00	5	.....	.....	.....	104	65 50
Totals.....	4	3	140	214	\$36 04	\$22 20	109	61	\$87 25	1,075	.....	\$787 50

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.

Artadia.....	.....	.....	4	4	\$36 25	\$26 67	4	.....	.....	.....	33	\$40 00
Burnside.....	.....	.....	2	4	33 34	25 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caledonia.....	.....	.....	4	9	.....	25 25	5	.....	.....	.....	27	3 00
Ettreke.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	24 00	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gale.....	.....	.....	9	12	.....	25 31	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hale.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	24 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	.....	.....	3	5	32 00	26 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Preston.....	.....	.....	3	5	80 00	25 80	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sumner.....	.....	.....	5	8	.....	26 10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trempealeau.....	.....	1	12	19	46 66	26 11	9	.....	.....	.....	147	150 00
Totals.....	.....	1	48	70	\$35 65	\$25 42	46	.....	.....	.....	207	\$193 00

[illegible]

WOOD COUNTY.

Centralia.....	1	3	6	\$50 00	\$29 83	3		
Dexter.....		2	2	.....	28 00	1		
Grand Rapids.....		6	6	61 50	25 83	4		
Rudolph.....	1	2	4	.....	27 50	2		
Saratoga.....		2	4	.....	24 50	2		
Sigel.....		4	5	.....	26 75	3		
Seneca.....		3	3	44 50	26 00	1		
Totals.....	1	22	30	\$59 00	\$26 21	16		

TABLE No. 4.

ADAMS COUNTY.

Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.											PRIVATE SCHOOLS.						
	Number of School Houses in the Town.	No. of Pupils School Houses will accommodate.	No. of Sites containing less than an acre.	No. of sites well inclosed.	No. of School Houses built of stone or brick.	No. of School Houses with out houses in good condition	No. of School Houses furnished with blackboard.	No. of School Houses furnished with outline maps.	No. of Joint Districts with School Houses in the town.	Highest valuation of School House and site.	Cash value of School Houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. such Schools in the town.	No. of Teachers engaged in such Schools.	Average No. of days such Schools have been taught.	No. of pupils registered who have not attended District School during the year.	Average No. in daily attendance.
Adams.....	6	185	6	1	1	1	6	1	1	\$250 00	.....	\$30 00	.....	2	2	41	8	12
Big Flats.....	1	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	55 00	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dell Prairie.....	4	191	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	420 00	\$1,100 00	35 50	\$2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Easton.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 00	50 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson.....	5	50	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	380 00	250 00	35 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	5	195	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00	700 00	11 00	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leola.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe.....	3	120	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	362 00	350 00	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Haven.....	5	234	5	4	1	1	5	1	1	525 00	1,480 00	64 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Chester.....	5	148	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	210 00	610 00	21 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Preston.....	4	150	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	660 00	600 00	10 00	.....	1	2	50	5	18
Quincy.....	3	115	2	1	3	3	3	1	1	170 00	400 00	30 00	45 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richfield.....	3	149	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	255 00	350 00	20 00	16 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rome.....	3	85	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350 00	50 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springville.....	4	100	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 00	300 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Strong's Prairie.....	5	200	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	515 00	830 00	23 75	80 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Creek.....	1	50	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 00	125 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	60	2,002	53	7	14	53	1	16	680 00	7,495 00	497 25	219 80	.....	3	4	91	18	30

BUFFALO COUNTY.

Alma,.....	3	130	3	.....	3	1	1	\$250	\$600	\$100	.....	.....	.....
Belvidere,.....	3	130	.....	.....	2	3	3	300	600	25	90 00	.....	.....
Buffalo,.....	3	231	3	1	2	3	1	.....	2025	190	80 00	.....	.....
Buffalo City,.....	1	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	690	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cross,.....	4	166	.....	.....	1	4	1	400	800	114	6 75	.....	.....
Eagle Mills,.....	2	70	.....	.....	2	2	.....	250	325	20	.....	.....	.....
Gilmanton,.....	4	136	4	.....	.....	3	.....	720	840	45	.....	.....	.....
Glencoe,.....	4	150	2	.....	.....	2	1	160	600	40	.....	.....	.....
Maxville,.....	5	250	3	.....	1	5	.....	300	750	60	5 00	.....	.....
Modena,.....	2	90	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	145	125	20	.....	.....	.....
Naples,.....	7	361	5	.....	2	7	1	320	1220	90	49 50	.....	.....
Nelson,.....	3	96	3	.....	.....	2	1	150	400	20	.....	.....	.....
Waumandee,.....	6	350	5	1	.....	2	6	200	1600	100	.....	.....	.....
Totals,.....	47	2225	28	2	8	41	5	\$720	9885	834	231 25	.....	.....

BURNETT COUNTY.

Grantsburg,.....	2	300	\$385 00	\$750 00	\$20 00
------------------	---	-----	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	----------	----------	---------	-------	-------	-------

CALUMET COUNTY.

Brillion,.....	4	157	2	.....	2	3	1	\$540	\$1150	\$88	.....	.....	.....
Brotherstown,.....	9	530	8	1	.....	8	.....	425	1505	220	550 00	.....	.....
Charlestown,.....	8	480	7	4	.....	4	2	410	1100	100	62 00	.....	.....
Chilton,.....	8	502	6	1	.....	7	1	335	1440	114	21 00	.....	.....
Harrison,.....	11	540	11	5	.....	6	4	536	1650	421	348 00	.....	.....
New Holstein,.....	4	210	4	4	.....	4	3	490	1530	60	40 00	1	30
Rantoul,.....	4	215	4	.....	.....	2	1	150	280	25	10 00	.....	.....
Stockbridge,.....	7	515	6	.....	.....	1	7	1025	1345	135	47 00	.....	.....
Woodville,.....	5	190	5	3	.....	3	4	875	750	105	100 00	.....	.....
Totals,.....	60	3399	53	18	28	50	12	3	1025	10750	1178 00	1	30

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

Anson.....	7	200	2	1	4	1	\$300 00	\$700 00	\$25 00	10	1	1	45	12	9
Bloomer.....	1	175	1	1	1	1	2,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	75					
Chippewa Falls.....															
Eagle Point.....	6	186	6	1	4	1	350 00	770 00	95 00	45					
La Fayette.....	3	106	3	1	3	1	175 00	350 00	20 00	26					
Sigel.....															
Wheaton.....															
Totals.....	17	667	12	1	12	1	\$2,825 00	\$2,820 00	\$1,040 00	156	1	1	45	12	9

CLARK COUNTY.

Pine Valley.....	3	130	3	1	3	1	\$300	\$540	\$50	\$104 00					
Weston.....	3	100	3	1	2	1	400	350	\$50	50 00					
Lewis.....	2	70	2	1	2	1	325	325		25 00	1	1	40	11	
Lynn.....	3	75	3	1	3	1	100	250							
Loyal.....	1	20	1	1	1	1	50	50		50					
Totals.....	12	395	11	1	11	2	\$400	\$1,515	\$50	\$179 50	1	1	40	11	

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Arlington.....	5	300	3	1	5	2	\$500	\$2,400	\$84 00	\$25 00					
Caledonia.....	7	370	7	1	7	3	1,400	1,925	32 50	69 50					
Courtland.....	6	550	6	3	4	1	1,700	2,900	400 00	150 00	2	2	240	32	29
Columbus.....	10	811	8	4	1	6	8,000	10,000	2,240 00	127 00	1	1	150	20	20
Fort Winnebago.....	7	370	6	1	1	1	700	2,535	100 00	150 00					
Fountain Prairie.....	6	347	4	1	4	1	1,000	1,330	321 00	19 00					
Dekorra.....	9	270	9	1	4	1	608	1,760	188 00	70 00					
Hampden.....	6	150	5	1	4	1	475	800	100 00	25 00					
Leeds.....	4	245	6	1	4	1	800	1,355	140 00	30 00	1	1	171	18	18
Lewiston.....	10	848	9	1	8	9	415	1,855	65 00	89 00					
Lodi.....	8	628	7	2	1	6	1,200	3,625	1,405 00	240 00					

Lowville.....	8	351	4	2	...	8	7	...	3	650 00	2,525 00	240 00	52 00	...	...	...	...
Marcellon.....	7	393	6	4	1	4	7	...	...	430 00	3,000 00	145 00	60 00	...	...	...	...
Newport.....	5	264	5	1	1	1	5	1	1	1,200 00	1,700 00	230 00	20 00	1	120	3	16
Otsego.....	6	295	5	...	...	1	6	...	...	325 00	1,800 00	115 00	5 00	...	...	...	...
Pacific.....	3	100	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	325 00	550 00	75 00	...	...	...	...	...
Portage City.....	4	800	3	8	1	4	4	4	...	10,000 00	9,800 00	3,000 00	...	...	...	...	...
Randolph.....	7	263	5	2	...	2	6	1	5	450 00	1,650 00	155 00	80 00	...	...	...	...
Scott.....	3	369	8	1	...	4	7	1	4	615 00	1,075 00	75 00	...	...	...	...	...
Springvale.....	6	229	2	2	...	3	6	1	...	615 00	1,125 00	25 25	45 00	...	...	...	...
West Point.....	7	310	7	...	2	3	7	1	1	700 00	2,425 00	110 00	...	...	...	...	...
Wycocena.....	8	436	8	1	...	1	8	...	4	50 00	2,995 00	123 00	50 00	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	149	8,199	126	28	9	65	140	22	82	10,000 00	58,580 00	9,368 75	1,256 50	5	5	681	73 83

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Clayton.....	13	642	13	...	...	3	13	...	...	305 50	1,465 00	65 00	50 00	...	...	...	...
Eastman.....	8	320	6	...	...	...	6	...	3	850 00	1,855 00	180 00	...	...	...	151	17
Freeman.....	7	212	6	...	...	...	3	...	1	615 00	1,145 00	33 00	...	...	...	...	...
Haney.....	4	150	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	410 00	750 00	30 00	...	...	...	...	...
Lynxville.....	3	180	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	500 00	660 00	110 00	...	...	...	...	...
Marietta.....	4	200	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	410 00	760 00	90 00	...	...	...	...	...
Prairie du Chien.....	7	1,315	5	4	5	5	7	2	...	5,000 00	8,650 00	1,390 00	500 00	3	8	890	100 85
Seneca.....	8	327	4	...	...	2	6	1	4	401 00	2,005 00	136 00	17 50	...	...	...	...
Scott.....	6	263	5	...	...	...	6	...	1	415 00	1,255 00	60 00	42 00	...	...	...	...
Utica.....	11	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	1	450 00	425 00	25 00	...	...	...	...	...
Wauzeka.....	6	270	4	...	...	...	4	1	1	425 00	1,970 00	53 00	76 00	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	77	3,829	64	4	5	10	63	4	12	5,000 00	20,240 00	2,172 00	685 50	3	3	390	251 102

DANE COUNTY—1st District.

Albion.....	7	350	6	2	2	3	7	...	...	600 00	1,725 00	225 00	...	...	...	...	...
Blooming Grove.....	5	185	6	...	...	3	5	...	...	320 00	620 00	80 00	...	...	...	...	...
Bristol.....	8	311	8	...	2	...	8	...	...	530 00	1,845 00	151 00	...	...	...	...	...
Burke.....	7	440	5	3	2	4	6	...	4	75 00	3,935 00	300 00	105 00	...	...	...	...
Christiana.....	10	485	9	3	4	6	10	3	6	820 00	3,328 50	392 50	156 00	...	...	...	...
Cottage Grove.....	9	405	8	1	4	2	8	...	5	915 00	2,330 15	239 19	...	...	...	...	...
Deerfield.....	5	254	4	...	...	...	4	5	...	450 00	1,300 00	95 00	14 50	...	...	...	...
Dunkirk.....	9	639	7	3	2	4	9	3	4	3,000 00	6,750 00	656 00	200 00	...	...	...	...

Spring Brook,.....	6	298	3	1	1	5	1	2	420	1,600 00	50	30 00	.....
Weston,.....	2	80	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	100	200 00	.....	.....	.....
Totals,.....	39	1,751	32	2	10	26	4	5	950	8,645 00	608 50	280 00	.....

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.

Bridge Creek,.....	7	350	2	.....	.....	7	.....	1	200	765 00	35	.....	3	2	18	6	24
Brunswick,.....	5	105	5	1	1	5	.....	2	250	500 00	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eau Claire,.....	5	425	5	1	2	5	1	1	7,000	8,200 00	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln,.....	3	100	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	400	500 00	25	125 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Eau Claire,...	1	90	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	520	50 00	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oak Grove,.....	2	120	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	520	1,020 00	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pleasant Valley,...	3	75	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	110	225 00	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Eau Claire,...	4	240	2	.....	2	4	1	3	1,300	1,700 00	350	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals,.....	30	1,505	23	2	6	29	2	7	7,000	12,950 00	1,545	150 00	3	3	18	6	24

FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

Alto,.....	6	377	9	2	.....	5	9	2	3	420	1,610 00	166	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Auburn,.....	9	444	9	.....	4	8	1	2	625	1,950 25	165	115 50	2	2	66	68	15
Ashford,.....	10	636	10	2	1	8	10	1	3	540	2,030 00	235	166 00	3	8	80	100
Byron,.....	11	600	10	3	2	5	9	1	2	400	2,200 00	405	90 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calumet,.....	5	270	5	3	.....	3	5	5	1	650	1,550 00	302	70 00	5	5	90	375
Eldorado,.....	7	362	6	2	.....	1	6	2	1	520	1,610 00	1,680	65 00	.....	.....	.....	301
Empire,.....	8	440	6	.....	8	8	.....	1	550	2,050 00	250	150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eden,.....	7	310	7	1	.....	1	2	.....	3	800	1,390 00	60	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fond du Lac,.....	6	259	5	2	.....	2	5	.....	1	725	1,378 00	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fond du Lac City,...	13	2,150	12	13	1	13	13	1	120,000	36,500 00	10,000	400 00	4	7	171	364	263
Friendship,.....	5	269	5	2	.....	3	4	1	.....	675	1,475 00	75	63 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forest,.....	6	459	2	.....	.....	5	.....	1	710	2,300 00	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lamarine,.....	9	430	8	2	.....	4	.....	3	1,000	2,890 00	400	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metomen,.....	11	615	7	3	.....	4	9	2	5	3,400	5,550 00	565	43 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marshfield,.....	3	150	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	250	550 00	87	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

GRANT COUNTY.

Oakfield.....	7	475	4	5	4	7	2	1	1,300 00	3,450 00	4,200 00	88 00	.....	.....	.....
Osceola.....	8	348	7	2	2	6	1	1	830 00	1,990 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosendale.....	8	480	7	4	3	8	2	1	800 00	8,130 00	325 00	145 00	.....	.....	.....
Ripon.....	7	365	6	3	4	6	1	4	450 00	2,350 00	320 00	45 00	.....	.....	.....
Ripon city.....	4	750	4	3	2	4	4	2	4,000 00	6,000 00	1,100 00	25 00	2	.....	.....
Springvale.....	9	240	8	3	7	9	.....	5	1,100 00	2,150 00	465 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taycheedah.....	6	445	8	1	1	6	3	.....	600 00	1,300 00	300 00	52 00	.....	.....	.....
Waupun.....	8	375	7	2	4	8	.....	1	750 00	2,600 00	220 00	7 10	.....	.....	.....
Waupun village....	1	225	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	5,800 00	5,000 00	800 00	200 00	1	3	200
Totals.....	174	11,474	150	59	8	86	157	29	42,200 00	93,023 00	22,560 00	1,846 10	17	22	607
															808 780

Bertown.....	8	440	5	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	450 00	1,515 00	205 00	.....	1	1	66	9	8
Blue River.....	5	.....	5	1	.....	2	.....	1	440 00	5,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boscobel.....	2	344	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	5,500 00	1,200 00	109 05	3	8	.....	.....	.....
Cassville.....	5	400	5	2	1	5	1	1	4,000 00	6,400 00	500 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clifton.....	8	345	8	2	.....	8	.....	2	450 00	1,825 00	150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ellenboro.....	6	.....	6	1	.....	6	.....	.....	300 00	150 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fennimore.....	18	670	6	2	1	12	.....	8	1,420 00	5,345 00	200 00	85 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glen Haven.....	6	293	1	1	.....	6	1	1	437 00	1,225 00	59 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harrison.....	9	410	3	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	310 00	1,225 00	55 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hazel Green.....	7	825	4	3	4	7	4	1	9,300 00	11,175 00	500 00	150 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hickory Grove.....	7	305	6	1	1	6	.....	2	510 00	1,115 00	86 00	10 00	1	1	64	22	15
Jamestown.....	7	393	7	.....	4	6	.....	.....	710 00	1,850 00	306 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lancaster.....	10	660	5	4	3	10	2	3	1,600 00	8,640 00	503 00	42 00	6	7	72	50	25
Liberty.....	6	310	5	1	2	5	.....	2	405 00	1,040 00	33 00	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lima.....	8	360	7	3	1	8	.....	2	812 00	2,315 00	141 00	3 00	1	1	44	3	33
Little Grant.....	6	244	4	1	1	6	2	1	605 00	1,450 00	50 00	80 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marton.....	4	190	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	410 00	710 00	80 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Millville.....	3	150	3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	100 00	175 00	10 00	.....	1	1	68	4	18
Mt. Hope.....	7	274	5	1	1	7	.....	2	1,200 00	2,690 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muscoda.....	5	240	8	1	.....	5	1	.....	1,500 00	1,746 71	345 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paris.....	6	355	3	.....	.....	6	.....	2	600 00	1,570 00	154 00	135 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patch Grove.....	5	300	5	.....	.....	5	.....	3	630 00	1,700 00	139 00	.....	2	5	260	134	74

Platteville.....	8	760	5	4	3	8	3	.....	10,000	18,600 00	2,145	320 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potosi.....	8	600	10	3	5	3	6	2	3	600	1,265 00	230	128 00	5	4	.....	40
Smelser.....	7	435	2	1	2	1	7	1	1	800	3,449 00	290	135 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tafton.....	5	184	5	.....	.....	1	5	1	.....	625	1,050 00	110	13 00	2	5	.....	.....
Watertown.....	4	185	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	425	1,137 50	80	35 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterloo.....	5	250	5	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	301	1,025 00	37	30 00	2	2	107	28 45
Wingville.....	7	325	5	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	2	500	1,795 00	145	44 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodman.....	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	800	500 00	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyalusing.....	6	280	4	1	2	2	5	2	3	925	2,700 00	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	198	10,527	141	20	35	182	22	38	10,000	92,393 21	7,939	1,485	80	27	30	679	245 258

GREEN COUNTY.

Adams.....	7	320	7	1	2	.....	2	.....	1	300	500	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albany.....	8	526	6	2	2	.....	6	.....	1	1,075	3,010	265	98 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn.....	9	445	7	3	3	4	9	.....	4	600	2,800	431	26 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cadiz.....	10	450	5	.....	1	.....	7	2	2	500	2,100	50	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clarno.....	9	480	9	4	1	2	9	.....	.....	800	4,000	390	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decatur.....	9	529	8	2	3	5	9	8	1	1,200	3,450	450	150 00	1	1	60	66	24
Exeter.....	5	300	5	3	.....	.....	4	.....	1	600	1,520	100	52 20	1	1	70	20	24
Jefferson.....	10	556	8	3	4	3	4	8	2	1,300	4,500	330	107 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jordan.....	7	298	7	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	2	760	1,330	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe.....	9	1,375	9	2	1	4	9	3	3	.....	16,280	1,290	316 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mt. Pleasant.....	8	420	8	.....	3	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Glarus.....	4	240	3	1	1	.....	4	2	1	225	300	155	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring Grove.....	8	450	8	1	2	2	6	.....	.....	500	2,000	150	35 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sylvester.....	8	401	7	1	3	1	8	.....	4	500	1,560	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	7	286	3	.....	2	.....	7	2	2	350	1,075	94	45 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
York.....	4	250	4	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	775	875	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	122	7,326	104	23	29	28	100	15	26	1,300	45,300	4,006	979 20	2	2	130	86	48

GREEN LAKE COUNTY.

Berlin,.....	8	373	6	3	1	6	8	2	5	\$1500	\$8200	1880	72 00	.....
Berlin City,.....	4	550	2	.....	.....	3	4	4	.....	8000	10000	25000	75 00	.....
Brooklyn,.....	8	389	6	.....	.....	5	7	1	4	800	2160	230	48 00	.....
Dayton,.....	6	250	6	.....	.....	4	6	1	3	350	1000	130	60 00	.....
Green Lake,.....	8	300	6	.....	.....	1	5	2	2	400	1960	230	25 00	.....
Kingston,.....	4	160	3	.....	.....	1	4	.....	2	250	300	50	.....	.....
Kingston Village,...	2	160	1	2	.....	2	2	1	1	2025	3000	135	37 00	.....
Mackford,.....	6	285	6	.....	.....	1	6	.....	1	500	1500	100	5 00	.....
Manchester,.....	7	280	6	2	.....	3	6	3	.....	400	1400	75	25 00	.....
Markesan Village,...	1	30	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1200	1000	200	20 00	.....
Marquette,.....	3	160	3	.....	.....	1	3	.....	2	1050	1165	60	13 00	.....
Princeton,.....	6	265	5	.....	.....	6	6	.....	2	320	615	10	34 00	.....
Princeton Village,...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Marie,.....	6	220	5	.....	.....	4	4	3	3	500	920	30	.....	.....
Seneca,.....	4	130	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	300	600	40	10 00	.....
Totals,.....	74	3590	60	10	3	80	70	14	28	\$8000	\$28810	26700	414 00	.....

IOWA COUNTY.

Arena,.....	13	502	9	.....	1	1	11	.....	2	\$850	\$3025	\$241	55 00	.....
Clyde,.....	4	175	4	.....	.....	1	3	2	.....	435	1080	50	8 00	.....
Dodgeville,.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Highland,.....	12	870	8	.....	2	1	12	4	2	600	4450	200	.....	.....
Linden,.....	12	595	6	1	5	7	9	1	1	1000	5080	360	280 20	.....
Miffin,.....	10	475	8	1	1	2	10	1	.....	690	2330	235	152 00	.....
Mineral Point,.....	10	583	5	.....	4	10	10	7	.....	515	3250	107	162 00	.....
Mineral Point City,...	3	675	1	2	2	3	3	2	.....	12000	10000	2500	1000 00	.....
Moscow,.....	6	250	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	355	925	55	685 00	.....
Pulaski,.....	7	485	5	1	8	4	7	1	1	2200	4250	270	91 00	.....
Ridgeway,.....	13	520	13	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	1	600	2600	180	130 00	.....
Waldwick,.....	6	350	6	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	300	1400	60	.....	.....
Wyoming,.....	7	285	4	8	.....	1	7	3	.....	550	1680	91	39 50	.....
Totals,.....	120	5765	71	8	14	24	90	14	9	12000	40020	4310	1024 55	.....

JACKSON COUNTY.

Albion.....	5	265	5	1	3	5	2	1	1,460	2,825	340	128 00				
Alma.....	13	574	11	2	2	10	...	2	820	2,395	250	25 00				
Hixton.....	4	215	2	...	5	4	1	...	600	1,400	65	73 00				
Irving.....	6	180	6	...	2	6	...	...	250	1,300	60	53 00				
Manchester.....	4	144	3	1	2	3	...	...	360	1,100	45	48 50				
Melrose.....	9	307	5	1	4	5	2	1	400	1,250	51	40 00				
Northfield.....	3	100	2	...	...	2	...	...	100	...	...	...	
Totals.....	44	1,785	34	5	15	35	5	3	3,980	15,410	809	367 50				

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Artisan.....	0	380	6	...	3	6	...	1	600	2,000	100	...				
Cold Spring.....	5	225	5	...	3	5	...	1	330	850	85	21 00				
Concord.....	10	629	9	5	2	7	10	...	6	850	285	80 00				
Farmington.....	10	550	10	...	3	10	1	2	850	3,460	405	...	1	1		
Hebron.....	7	421	7	2	1	3	6	...	2	475	335	34 00				
Ixonia.....	9	485	8	...	2	3	7	...	3	725	260	57 00		2	191	74 36
Jefferson.....	15	727	13	3	7	7	15	5	3	925	804	190 00		3	7	200 191 146
Koshkonong.....	7	548	5	...	4	5	6	...	2	10,000	623	...				
Lake Mills.....	6	280	5	...	2	2	6	1	4	650	120	20 00				
Milford.....	8	340	4	...	1	5	5	...	1	550	150	50 00				
Oakland.....	5	258	4	1	2	3	5	...	...	840	125	...	1	1	20	33 30
Palmyra.....	6	455	4	2	...	4	6	1	2	3,260	266	74 00				
Sullivan.....	8	505	8	...	1	3	3	3	3	425	170	107 00				
Sumner.....	3	206	3	2	3	3	2	1	2	1,250	100	30 00				
Tyranneha village.....	1	120	...	1	1	...	...	...	1,000	400	600	5 00				
Waterloo.....	7	400	5	...	3	7	...	2	500	1,350	300	30 00				
Waterloo village.....	1	90	1	...	1	1	...	1	700	600	100	10 00		3	180	90 60
Watertown.....	10	330	7	2	4	10	...	3	2,010	1,710	300	63 50		2	110	...
Watertown city.....	5	1,000	4	2	3	5	5	...	16,500	12,000	2,500	1,200 00		4	6	200 800 600
Totals.....	129	7,849	108	20	40	69	120	17	38,16,500	58,605	7,628	1,922 50	14	22	901	1,188 922

KEWAUNEE COUNTY.

Alnepee.....	6	325	5	4	6	6	575	2,500	500	200	.....	.....	.....
Carlton.....	6	306	4	2	2	4	600	1,610	70	25	.....	.....	.....
Casco.....	6	335	4	.....	.....	1	10	100	28	120	.....	.....	.....
Coryville.....	3	180	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	5	400	5	.....	1	1	205	500	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kewaunee.....	3	211	2	2	2	2	1,255	850	405	.....	1	120	30 25
Lincoln.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montpelier.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pierce.....	3	190	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red River.....	3	250	3	.....	3	3	50	150	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	39	2,197	26	8	11	19	2	4,010	1,108	345	1	1	120 30 25

LA CROSSE COUNTY.

Bangor.....	6	380	6	5	4	5	1	650	1,890	110	.....	.....	.....
Barre.....	7	400	1	2	1	7	2	600	2,700	400	100	1	87 54
Burns.....	8	430	5	4	5	8	2	700	2,624	360	76	.....	.....
Campbell.....	4	225	3	.....	2	4	1	750	1,280	190	.....	2	210 84 73
Farmington.....	7	335	4	.....	5	7	1	510	1,560	150	70	.....	.....
Greenfield.....	6	237	6	.....	3	5	2	300	1,250	66	104	1	60 56
Holland.....	4	160	2	.....	1	4	.....	945	800	145	20	.....	.....
Jackson.....	4	175	4	1	1	4	.....	800	1,350	40	.....	.....	.....
La Crosse.....	2	700	2	2	2	2	6,500	10,000	2,500	200	3	5	.....
Neshonoc.....	4	200	4	1	2	4	4	650	1,600	225	60	.....	.....
Onalaska.....	7	270	6	1	5	7	1	350	1,600	243	75	1	60 110 18
Washington.....	3	125	1	.....	.....	3	.....	100	230	30	25	.....	.....
Totals.....	62	3,637	42	16	4	31	60	12	26,784	4,459	780	8	12 535 281 201

LA FAYETTE COUNTY.

Argyle,.....	10	450	7	1	1	8	1	\$1,200	\$2,140 00	\$130	\$41 00	.....	.....	148	25
Belmont,.....	5	210	4	1	2	4	1	1,000	1,975 00	110	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Benton,.....	9	460	4	3	2	2	2	300	2,000 00	560	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Center,.....	13	851	11	5	1	3	2	8,600	4,715 00	810	50 25	2	2	80	6
Elk Grove,.....	9	485	5	2	2	8	3	650	1,950 00	196	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fayette,.....	8	358	.....	1	1	9	.....	350	1,245 00	96	55 00	1	2	.....	.....
Gratiot,.....	10	445	10	3	1	9	3	520	2,845 00	190	84 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kendall,.....	6	260	4	2	.....	5	.....	325	625 00	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monticello,.....	3	.....	1	3	.....	5	4	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Diggings,.....	3	250	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	977 00	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shullsburg,.....	6	605	4	.....	4	4	1	650	21 75	365	.....	3	4	210	88 135
Wayne,.....	6	290	4	2	.....	2	5	525	1,975 00	85	66 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Oak Springs,.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	25	.....	2	2	166	55 78
Willow Springs,.....	9	418	4	5	.....	9	.....	470	2,500 00	145	154 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wiotia,.....	12	543	9	.....	10	2	1	620	2,380 00	200	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals,.....	112	5,675	69	21	17	31	80	\$3,600	25,328 75	\$3,157	589 75	8	10	376	366 244

MANITOWOC COUNTY.

Oato,.....	10	500	10	10	6	8	1	\$600	\$2,500	\$600	\$194	1	1	42	6 26
Centerville,.....	5	290	4	.....	5	4	4	250	550	160	.....	1	1	160	12 25
Coopers town,.....	6	540	1	.....	5	.....	.....	270	785	53	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eaton,.....	5	600	5	2	1	4	2	500	900	150	200	1	1	100	30 20
Franklin,.....	7	450	7	.....	3	7	.....	420	1,352	168	190	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibson,.....	7	601	4	.....	2	7	2	270	985	125	91	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kosuth,.....	5	371	3	.....	4	5	3	410	1,591	125	95	1	1	.....	38 112
Liberty,.....	5	250	5	.....	2	5	.....	455	1,075	65	20	1	1	125	26
Manitowoc,.....	5	705	5	3	4	5	4	4,000	3,770	1,925	345	6	8	171	290 222
Manitowoc Rapids,.....	6	420	6	.....	4	6	2	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maple Grove,.....	4	180	4	.....	.....	6	.....	200	700	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meune,.....	6	340	6	.....	.....	1	6	503	1,330	78	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mishicot,.....	8	610	6	1	5	7	5	330	1,160	190	165	1	1	60	10

MARATHON COUNTY.

Newton.....	6	420	6	1	4	3	6	300 00	750 00	48 50	120 00	1	858	384 465
Rockland.....	3	150	3	1	1	2	3	75 00	150 00	29 00	1 80	1		
Schleswig.....	7	479	6	1	4	7	8	250 00	2 280 00	153 00	156 00	1		
Two Creeks.....	2	90	1	1	1	2	2	350 00	350 00	100 00	50 00	1	200	30 26
Two Rivers.....	6	450	6	1	4	8	3	300 00	450 00	100 00	50 00	1		
Totals.....	103	7,416	88	20	1	44	87	4,000 00	20,638 00	3,979 50	1,862 80	13	15	

Berlin.....	11	354	10	1	2	8	1	300 00	1,680 00	126 00	300 00	2	1	70	20	55
Jenny.....	2	50	2	1	1	2	1	400 00	1,200 00	20 00	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Knowlton.....	1	40	1	1	1	1	1	25 00	15 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marathon.....	4	180	1	2	4	4	4	98 00	1,320 00	50 00	117 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mosier.....	5	185	3	1	1	3	1	687 50	1,487 50	90 00	175 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stettin.....	3	150	3	3	1	3	3	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	3	80	1	1	1	3	1	550 00	750 00	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wausau village.....	1	200	1	1	1	1	1	3,000 00	3,000 00	500 00	.....	2	2	66	76	25
Wausau.....	5	144	3	1	2	3	1	470 00	785 00	55 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weston.....	3	56	3	1	2	2	1	485 00	400 00	85 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	38	1,439	27	7	14	30	8	8,000 50	10,637 50	996 00	621 00	6	4	136	96	80

MARQUETTE COUNTY.

Buffalo.....	7	310	6	1	7	2	2	525 00	1,605 00	65 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chrystal Lake.....	4	140	3	1	4	4	1	225 00	500 00	37 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglas.....	5	200	5	1	2	1	1	500 00	1,320 00	50 00	25 00	1	1	65	12	14
Harris.....	3	165	2	1	3	2	2	309 00	650 00	50 00	16 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montello.....	4	260	4	1	4	2	2	1,500 00	2,150 00	170 00	48 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meun.....	2	180	2	1	2	1	1	185 00	900 00	10 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moundville.....	3	125	3	1	3	3	1	105 00	175 00	10 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meshkoro.....	2	80	2	1	2	1	1	220 00	245 00	10 00	13 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newton.....	8	300	8	1	8	3	3	400 00	1,500 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE NO. 8.
TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

COUNTIES.	FIRST GRADE.		SECOND GRADE.		THIRD GRADE.		Total.	Salary of County Superintendent.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Adams,			1	3	8	90	102	\$350
Ashland,						1	1	.....
Bayfield,						2	2	.....
Brown,	2			1	18	53	74	600
Buffalo,			3		21	31	55	400
Burnett,						2	2	15
Calumet,					19	68	87	475
Chippewa,			1		2	35	38	250
Clark,					5	18	23	.....
Columbia,	1	2	2	3	79	254	341	1,000
Crawford,								400
Dane, (1st Dist.) ..	2				35	155	192	750
Dane, (2d Dist.) ..		1			25	165	191	750
Dodge, (1st Dist.) ..					10	56	66	800
Dodge, (2d Dist.) ..	3		1	6	57	179	246	600
Door,					7	22	29	350
Douglas,						5	5	35
Dunn,	1				19	58	78	400
Eau Claire,		2	7	1	3	41	54	600
Fond du Lac,		1	2	9	66	220	298	1,500
Grant,	1	2	3	3	69	205	283	800
Green,	1		5	4	37	126	173	800
Green Lake,	1		2		9	84	96	400
Iowa,			2	6	29	115	152	700
Jackson,					1	36	37	250
Jefferson,				4	57	175	236	800
Juneau,	2			3	9	85	99	400
Kenosha,	1		5	5	15	75	101	500
Kewaunee,					12	29	41	300
La Crosse,					6	51	57	650
La Fayette,	2			2		132	136	.....
Manitowoc,	1				42	85	127	800
Marathon,				1	10	11	22	300
Marquette,					8	58	66	450
Milwaukee, (1st dist)	1			2	6	37	46	500
Milwaukee, (2d dist)					16	12	28	250
Monroe,			3		25	161	189	500
Oconto,	1				3	16	20	850
Outagamie,					4	57	61	400
Ozaukee,			1		41	32	74	600
Pepin,			1		7	50	58	150
Pierce,	1			2	12	65	80	400
Polk,			1	2	2	24	29	200
Portage,	1	5	1	5	20	53	85	500
Racine,	1			2	7	80	90	300
Richland,	3		1	4	46	110	164	300
Rock, (1st Dist.) ..					21	124	145	300

TABLE NO. 7—TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	FIRST GRADE.		SECOND GRADE.		THIRD GRADE.		Total.	Salary of County Superintendent.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Rock, (2d Dist.).....					5	101	106	600
St. Croix,.....	1	1	1	6	11	44	64	550
Sauk,.....	3		1		61	189	254	750
Shawano,.....					2	16	18	200
Sheboygan,.....	2	1	1		10	86	100	800
Trempealeau,.....	2				27	56	85	450
Vernon,.....					28	86	114	550
Walworth,.....	3	1		1	43	186	184	750
Washington,.....	1		8	5	42	70	126	1,000
Waukesha,.....	2		1	4	33	116	156	800
Waupaca,.....	4	2	2	8	25	84	125	500
Waushara,.....								
Winnebago,.....	4		1	1	26	150	182	600
Wood,.....			1		2	18	21	300
Totals,.....	47	18	58	93	1,203	4,695	6,114	

INDEX.

Academies and seminaries, statistics of,	47,	139
Act to incorporate board of regents of normal schools,		125
Amendments to school law recommended,		50
Apparatus, taxes levied for,		5
do amount expended for,		6
Appeals, number decided,		50
Apportionment of school fund income,	5, 24,	143
Association, state teachers', meeting of,		38
Attendance of children in public schools,	3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11,	193
do do private schools,	10,	17
Beloit college, special report of president of,		132
do statistical do do		134
Board of regents of state university, report of,		111
do do normal schools, do		121
do do do expenditures of,		124
do do do act of incorporation of,		125
Books of reference, list of,		45
Books, educational, list of,		46
Books, text, kinds in use,		45
Building school houses, taxes levied for,		5
do do amount expended for,	6,	17
Census of 1865, by counties,		9
Certificate of teachers, number granted,	5, 12,	266
Children, number over 4 and under 20 years of age,	3, 9,	195
do do attending public schools,	3, 9,	195
do do do private do	10,	17
City superintendent, of Beaver Dam, report of,		97
do do La Crosse, do		98
do do Madison, do		99
do do Milwaukee, do		104
do do Oshkosh, do		105
do do Racine, do		106
do do Watertown, do		108
College, Beloit, special report of president,		132
do do statistical do do		134
do Ripon, do do do		136
Colleges, statistics of,		47
Commercial colleges, report on,		140
Cost of schools,	4, 6, 14, 15,	260
County superintendency,		27
County Superintendent of Adams county, report of,		56
do do Burnett do do		56
do do Columbia county, do		57
do do Dane, 1st dist., do		59
do do Dodge, 2d do do		60

County Superintendent of Door county, report of	61
do do Dunn, do	61
do do Iowa, do	62
do do Grant, do	64
do do Kenosha, do	68
do do Kewaunee, do	69
do do La Crosse, do	70
do do La Fayette, do	72
do do Manitowoc, do	74
do do Marathon, do	74
do do Marquette, do	77
do do Milwaukee 1st dist. do	77
do do Pepin, do	79
do do Polk, do	81
do do Pierce, do	82
do do Portage, do	82
do do Racine, do	84
do do Richland, do	86
do do Rock, do	87
do do St. Croix, do	89
do do Sauk, do	90
do do Trempealeau, do	92
do do Walworth, do	94
do do Washington, do	96
do do List of	28
do Superintendents, Meeting of	29
do do Salary of	28
Course of Study in Madison high school,	90
do do Normal department of State University,	118
Dictionaries, distribution of	42
Districts, number reported,	195
Expense of pupil at State Normal School, Platteville,	129
do do in Normal Department of State University,	119
Expenditure for schools,	5, 6, 14, 16, 260
do do management of income of school fund,	24
do do of board of Regents of Normal Schools,	124
Furniture and records, amount expended for,	8
General Remarks on our school system,	51
Income of the school fund, amount of,	23
do do do apportionment of,	5, 146
Incorporated institutions, statistics of,	47, 139
Institutes for teachers,	41, 268
Instruction, improvement in methods of,	47
Lecturers at teachers institutes,	268
Lawrence University, report of,	135
Libraries, taxes levied for,	5
do amount expended for,	6
do number of volumes, and value of,	18
do township, establishment of recommended,	19
Milton Academy, historical sketch of,	137
do do statistics of,	139
Normal department of State University, report of,	117
do do do do expense of pupil in,	119
do do do do list of students in,	119
Normal school at Platteville, report of,	128
do do do do faculty of,	129
do do do do expense of pupil in,	129
do do do do list of students in,	130
Normal school fund, amount of,	40
do do do transactions in,	40
do do do income, transactions in,	41

Normal schools, proposals for.....	39
do do location of.....	40
Records, amount expended for.....	6
do uniform system of, recommended.....	15
Repairing, taxes levied for.....	5
do amount expended for.....	6
Report of regents of State University.....	111
do do Normal schools.....	121
Reports of school officers, defective.....	15
do city superintendents.....	97
do county superintendents.....	56
Ripon college, report of president.....	136
School districts, number reported.....	3, 195
do do union of recommended.....	6
School fund, amount of.....	20, 21
do do transactions in.....	21
do do legislation in reference to.....	22
do do income, amount of.....	22
do do do transactions in.....	24
do do do expenditure for care of.....	26
School houses, number reported.....	16
do do value of.....	16
School laws, amendments to recommended.....	50
Schools, public, number of.....	4
do do cost of.....	4, 6, 14, 15
do private, number of.....	17
Seminaries, statistics of.....	47, 139
Spencerian business college, report of.....	140
State teachers' association, meeting of.....	38
Students in normal department of State University, names of.....	119
Superintendents city, reports of.....	97
do county, reports of.....	56
Taxes, amount levied.....	5, 14, 15, 16, 258
Teachers, number in public schools.....	4
do do private schools.....	17
do holding first grade certificates.....	12
do salaries of.....	13
do wages of.....	5, 13
do in state normal school, Platteville.....	129
do in colleges.....	134, 135, 136
do institutes.....	41, 268
do do appropriation for recommended.....	42
do do attended by State Superintendent.....	50
Text books, kinds used.....	45, 262, 264
Travel of State Superintendent.....	50
Tuition, cost of per pupil.....	4, 16
University of Wisconsin, report of board of regents.....	111
do do statistical report.....	117
do do report of normal department.....	117
do Lawrence, report of president.....	135
Valuation of property in state.....	15
Wages of teachers.....	5, 13
Webster's dictionary, distribution of.....	42

